NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

...ey ...ial Justice

...HER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY

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FATHER COUGHLIN RETURNS TO AIR

(Story on Page 5)

"I cannot desert people in the present crisis," declares Father Coughlin deciding to resume early broadcast.

National Union Pledges Support to Friends

(Story on Page 2)

Union Pledges Si[upport] to Those Who Met Test [of] Congress

Here Are Men Who Kept Faith With America

149 Representatives Voting for Frazier-Lemke Bill Deserve Our Loyalty

Congressional district assemblies—attention!

The November showdown approaches; the day of reckoning for the sheep-voters and capitalistic stooges on Capitol Hill in Washington is almost upon us.

In these next few months it is incumbent upon us [to] sacred, patriotic duty as a safefforts in duty to pool our upon the great onslaught [of] mealy-mouthed representatives who violated the sacred trust of their office and sold their constituents out in the Frazier-Lemke floor fight.

Elsewhere on this page is printed a table of the Congressmen who voted for passage of the scuttled bill, and who otherwise have comported themselves as genuine representatives of the people—and not as party thinkers."

[Con]gressmen who voted but who, nonetheless, [ma]ned by social justice have been omitted from

We must pledge ourselves to support these incumbent representatives, *and these only*, among the incumbents now in Congress.

These Men Kept Faith

These men whose names are published in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE are our friends. They kept faith. They did not sell out. Their voices still echo in the House of Representatives as those of men, unafraid, who defied the craven tactics of the bosses and voted according to the dictates of their consciences.

Be not misled by the false prophets who will rise against them in the coming elections. Be not swayed by the insidious propaganda of the Roosevelt talking horses who may seek to compromise their honest, fearless records by such charges as:

This man voted against the AAA.

Or, this man voted against passage of the $4,800,000,000 relief bill.

That is poppycock.

To be sure, some of these loyal sons of social justice may have deemed it unconstitutional to have voted along with the sheep-voters on these and other administration measures.

They Met the Test

Your main consideration must be that, when put to the test, the 149 representatives listed on this page voted to drive the money changers' yes-men from the temple of Congress.

What, after all does it matter if they did cast their votes against the work-relief bill?

If I had been in Congress, I would have done the same.

I would not be a buck-passer.

Every wise man knows that this tremendous fund of appropriated money, financed as it is by the vested banking interests and calculated to bring a fat percentage of interest to the Rothschilds of America, fattens our national debt and hastens us farther along the road to national bankruptcy.

Further, this relief bill—hailed as it is as a great social emergency measure—more tightly clinches us in the claws of a power-grabbing president.

In the last three years, the New Dealers have deeply entrenched themselves in unconstitutional, delegated power. Already they have a strangle-hold at the democratic throat of the nation. Four years more of such authority which the Rooseveltians have assumed to themselves from the democratic processes of a constitutional government may increase that strangle-hold to a death-grip.

Four years more of Roosevelt and his congressional yes-men—and it may be too late to drive them from our law-making chambers.

If no other, more serious, development has occurred to blight our democratic liberty by 1940, voters of the country may hesitate to tear down a government structure—albeit an unconstitutional one—erected at such a tremendous cost to the taxpayers.

So do not be influenced by the foul political play that is certain to be used against Frazier-Lemke adherents in the coming campaign.

Remember that they voted with the people on this important piece of legislation—not with the Morgans.

That, by the social justice yardstick, is enough to stamp them as worthy. That is enough to merit our support.

Must Back Our Friends

Loyalty is essential to the success of any great movement. Ingratitude is a vice universally condemned.

If there is one virtue that should typify the National Union more than any other it should be unfailing loyalty to our friends in the Congress.

About two months ago, I spent considerable time on the radio emphasizing this rule of loyalty. Apparently I have been misunderstood in some Congressional districts, since we have been forced, in several instances, into the embarrassing position of opposing incumbent congressmen whose records have been right.

These mistakes will be corrected to the best of our ability in advance of the November elections.

The most important consideration, however, from now on is that we be doubly cautious that *no more such mistakes be permitted to happen.*

First Test on Money

I am fully aware that the Frazier-Lemke bill provided the only issue ever voted on in the House of Representatives which put the members clearly on record regarding the right of Congress to issue money and regulate the value thereof.

I know that terrific pressure was exerted on every member of Congress to get him to vote against the bill, *wholly because of the basic money principles involved.*

I am asking each congressional officer to understand these facts. I am urging him to lay aside all personal motives, however worthy, when it comes to the matter of endorsing these incumbents who stood the most severe acid test on the keystone principle of our program for social justice.

I am so impressed with the importance of building a perfect record

(Continued on page 11)

CONGRESSIONAL HONOR R[OLL]

ARIZONA
Greenway ..... Dem.

ARKANSAS
Cravens ..... Dem.
Miller ..... Dem.
McClellan ..... Dem.

CALIFORNIA
Collins ..... Rep.
Englebright ..... Rep.
Gearhart ..... Rep.
McGrath ..... Dem.
McGroarty ..... Dem.
Scott ..... Dem.
Stubbs ..... Dem.
Tolan ..... Dem.

COLORADO
Cummings ..... Dem.
Martin ..... Dem.
Taylor ..... Dem.

FLOR[IDA] The s[ame] ... y mem[bers]
Peterson ..... Dem.
Green ..... Dem.

IDAHO
Clark ..... Dem.
White ..... Dem.

ILLINOIS
Keller ..... Dem.
Meeks ..... Dem.

INDIANA
Farley ..... Dem.
Gray ..... Dem.
Griswold ..... Dem.
Schulte ..... Dem.
Jenckes ..... Dem.
Larrabee ..... Dem.

IOWA
Gilchrist ..... Rep.
Wearin ..... Dem.
Thurston ..... Rep.
Eicher ..... Dem.
Gillette ..... Dem.
Jacobsen ..... Dem.

KANSAS
Carpenter ..... Dem.
Carlson ..... Rep.
Houston ..... Dem.
Guyer ..... Rep.
Patterson ..... Dem.
Lambertson ..... Rep.
Hope ..... Rep.

KENTUCKY
Spence ..... Dem.

MARYLAND
Goldsborough ..... Dem.
Gambrill ..... Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS
Connery ..... Dem.

MICHIGAN
Hook ..... Dem.
Sadowski ..... Dem.
Crawford ..... Rep.
Engel ..... Rep.
Main ..... Rep.
Wolcott ..... Rep.
Woodruff ..... Rep.
Blackney ..... Rep.

MINNESOTA
Ryan ..... Dem.
Andresen ..... Rep.
Christianson ..... Rep.
Knutson ..... Rep.
Pittenger ..... Rep.
Lundeen ..... F. L.
Kvale ..... F. L.
Buckler ..... F. L.

MISSISSIPPI
Colmer ..... Dem.
Dunn ..... Dem.
McGehee ..... Dem.
Rankin ..... Dem.
Ford ..... Dem.

MISSOURI
Cannon ..... Dem.
Duncan ..... Dem.
Nelson ..... Dem.
Romjue ..... Dem.
Shannon ..... Dem.
Wood ..... Dem.
Zimmerman ..... Dem.

MONTANA
Ayers ..... Dem.
Monaghan ..... Dem.

NEBRASKA
Luckey ...
Binderup ..... Dem.
Stefan ..... Dem.

NEVADA ..... Rep.
Scrugham

NORTH DA ..... Dem.
Burdick
Lemke ..... Rep.

NEW YORK ..... Rep.
Marcantonio

OHIO ..... Rep.
Ashbrook ...
Crosser ..... Dem.
Fletcher ..... Dem.
Imhoff ..... Dem.
Kniffin ..... Dem.
Secrest ..... Dem.
Sweeney ..... Dem.
Young ..... Dem.
...ck ..... Dem.
Marshall ..... Rep.

OKLAHOMA
Cartwright ..... Dem.
Gassaway ..... Dem.
Lee ..... Dem.
Massingale ..... Dem.
Nichols ..... Dem.
Rogers ..... Dem.
Disney ..... Dem.
Ferguson ..... Dem.
Johnson ..... Dem.

OREGON
Pierce ..... Dem.
Mott ..... Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA
Berlin ..... Dem.
Crosby ..... Dem.
Daly ..... Dem.
Dorsey ..... Dem.
Eckert ..... Dem.
...enbogen ..... Dem.
...ildea ..... Dem.
Gray ..... Dem.
Haines ..... Dem.
Moritz ..... Dem.
Quinn ..... Dem.
Stack ..... Dem.
Fenerty ..... Rep.
Focht ..... Rep.
Turpin ..... Rep.
Dunn ..... Dem.
Doutrich ..... Rep.
Dietrich ..... Dem.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Fulmer ..... Dem.
Gasque ..... Dem.
Richards ..... Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Hildebrandt ..... Dem.
Werner ..... Dem.

TENNESSEE
Mitchell ..... Dem.
Pearson ..... Dem.
Turner ..... Dem.

TEXAS
Dies ..... Dem.
McFarlane ..... Dem.
Mahon ..... Dem.
Patman ..... Dem.
Patton ..... Dem.
Sanders ..... Dem.
Blanton ..... Dem.

UTAH
Murdock ..... Dem.

WASHINGTON
Knute Hill ..... Dem.
Samuel B. Hill ..... Dem.
Smith ..... Dem.
Wallgren ..... Dem.

WEST VIRGINIA
Randolph ..... Dem.

WISCONSIN
Cannon ..... Dem.
O'Malley ..... Dem.
Amlie ..... Prog.
Boileau ..... Prog.
Gehrmann ..... Prog.
Hull ..... Prog.
Sauthoff ..... Prog.
Schneider ..... Prog.
Withrow ..... Prog.

Father Coughlin Back on Air

By Mark Meechan

Washington, D. C.—Washington events of recent weeks present a most amazing study in contradictions.

The demagog and the bureaucrat have thrown caution to the winds and have adopted a policy of open contempt for the intelligence of the American people.

Heretofore, political parties in power have assigned keen-minded publicity experts to see to it that the public gets an impression of harmony and consistency within the reigning administration.

The New Deal has consistently—although perhaps not consciously—violated that rule of political strategy.

The theory that it is deliberate contempt for public opinion probably would be challenged by certain well-informed people around Washington. They claim to know that a goodly number of the higher-ups within the New Deal executive structure are, at heart, radically out of sympathy with New Deal philosophy, New Deal purposes and New Deal methods.

They point to the fact that virtually all of the more substantial members of the departments have resigned by way of protest.

They explain that the "career men" in these departments cannot resign without sacrificing their life's chosen work. The claim is that many of them are no less dissatisfied, no less critical than those who have walked out.

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But, whatever the complete explanation may be, the New Deal has become a paragon of contradiction.

Take Secretary Ickes, as a shining example. Recently, Ickes was appointed to make a plea to the country, and particularly to industry, for greater co-operation with the New Deal in solving the problem of creating more jobs.

Contradiction number one—a contradiction that indicates a bare-faced lack of regard for the patience of our citizens—is the selection of the most inharmonious, most unco-operative bureaucrat in the entire New Deal commissariat as the spokesman in behalf of harmony.

Mr. Ickes battles with his fellow-bureaucrat, Harry Hopkins, and has set an all-time record for publicity linage achieved by a mere cabinet officer.

Had these two power-addicts been quarreling to protect the public welfare, it might have been all well and good. But, throughout the tragic period of relief administration, they have spatted and wrangled for purely selfish ends. All of it meant just nothing to the great mass of citizens—except spicy scandal from the high places to distract them from their personal sufferings and worries.

The most amazing consideration is that our "good neighborly" chief executive tolerated, and still tolerates, such poisonous bad-neighborliness within his own household.

And, the American people and American business are supposed to swallow Ickes as the great harmonizer. There could be only one more insolent affront to the self-respect of America. That would be to designate Hopkins to fight out this problem of harmony with Ickes.

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One of the prize contradictions—that has run through all the months and years of the New Deal—is an economic contradiction. It has been given added emphasis and added absurdity by the announcement of Ickes' role as harmonizer.

(Continued on page 11)

Can't Desert People in Crisis, Leader Says

The radio voice of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin—presumably silenced until the resumption of his scheduled fall broadcasting season—will be heard over a nation-wide hook-up within the next thirty days.

The affiliating radio stations, the time of the broadcast and similar details, will be announced in the daily newspapers, as well as in the columns of forthcoming editions of this newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. The broadcast will not be at 4 p.m. (Eastern time) on Sunday as heretofore.

Father Coughlin's radio address is to be a message of hope to the American people, confused and driven into No-Mans Land by the smoke screens and gas barrages of the Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum political sham battle.

"I can't desert the people," declared Father Coughlin as he announced his sudden determination to return to the airways.

G. O. P. in Cleveland to Find a Platform and Vice President

By the Political Editor

Cleveland, Ohio.—WANTED: A vice president and a platform.

As the country's Republican hosts gathered for their Cleveland convention the prospect was for an orthodox G. O. P. solution for both these needs.

The traditional "viewing with alarm" of all the shortcomings of the New Deal administration gave the platform builders ample material. Furthermore, the supreme court's ruling against the New York minimum wage law provided the platform poet laureate with a theme on the Constitution which, properly handled, could be made to quite obscure the money issue. A sonorous pronouncement for "sound money" (which in the east means a return to the gold standard) and a warning against "inflation" can serve very well again to dispose of the money question, despite the earlier high hopes of crusaders.

An inexorable deadline for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE catches your correspondent in the early hours of the gathering of the G. O. P. clans—too early to be assured of certain convention action, but the time tried straws in the wind point to every prospect of the muffling of a history-making opportunity.

Challenge to Country

This Cleveland convention has an unprecedented opportunity to restore a truly sound money to the nation, but that is not the "sound" money that the Republicans are talking about. There is a deal on. The leaders from the east demand a traditional policy on currency and the tariff in return for the east's support of the farm and social security planks of the more "sentimental" west. Uninstructed state delegations, said to hold the balance of power, are reported to have been lined up for a monetary plank pledging the party to return to some form of the gold standard, through an international agreement.

Republicans assigned to shaping up the planks on social welfare legislation, had agreed on a formula stating that although the end sought through New Deal laws is laudable, it should be enacted by the states, rather than the federal government. Just as this had been settled, along came the Supreme Court's decision knocking out New York state's minimum wage law so the writers have an even dizzier set-up.

The refusal of Vandenberg to run as vice president with Landon checked what for the moment looked like a pretty hope of coalitionists. The Paul Block newspapers, fighting for a coalition for many weeks, say editorially:

"The duty of the voters this November is not merely to select a man for the presidency but to restore to our country those principles of democracy laid down in the Constitution and immortalized in the hearts of all liberty-loving Americans. . . .

Coalition Hope Doomed

"They must be determined to rid the country of a radical coterie—including such men as Tugwell, Frankfurter, Wallace, Hopkins, Mordecai Ezekiel and others—which is using America as a laboratory in which to test false foreign political philosophies.

"And, finally, the voters must be determined to remove from office an administration which definitely seeks

(Continued on page 11)

Congress Due to Take Action on Smith Bill

Measure Drawn Up to Throttle the National Union Is Given O. K. in Senate

Washington, D. C.—(By staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE).—The vicious and unAmerican Smith bill—a so-called lobby measure—now appears certain of passage in this session of congress.

The Smith bill (H. R. 11663) passed the House some weeks ago. (See issue of April 3rd.) The Senate substituted the provisions of the Black Senate bill for the Smith House bill, and the measure then went to a committee of conferees. The conference committee reported out the Smith House bill with a few minor amendments.

This bill in its present form is now before both Houses with a recommendation that it pass.

Aimed at National Union

The legislative intent of this bill, as frankly stated on the floor of the House, was aimed directly at Father Coughlin and the National Union for Social Justice.

Conversely, this means that there was little or no intent to regulate the high-pressure super-secret lobbyists of the private money manufacturers and their satellites.

The substance and intent of the Smith bill is to chloroform and make impossible the organized efforts of responsible citizens to influence the election or defeat of elective federal officials; the enactment or defeat of any legislation or appropriation by the Congress; the repeal or non-repeal of any existing law; or the adoption or defeat of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Challenge to Citizens

This is a direct challenge to a citizen's constitutional right to exercise his or her sacred franchise in peaceful assemblage through organization or association with his fellow citizens.

The bill provides that each person contributing $10 or more, together with the address of such person; and to whom paid and for what purpose, must be recorded and reported to the government. This report as to individuals and amounts is to be accumulative throughout each calendar year.

Obviously the bill is unconstitutional since the effect as well as the purpose strikes at the heart of representative government and the effective right of franchise by organized citizens. But this is of no concern to the New Deal crackpots—the damage would be accomplished and the national election would be over before a citizen's rights could be protected under the Constitution in the courts.

Father Coughlin, when asked what his attitude toward the act when passed would be, declared:

"If this bill applies to me personally, or to the National Union, I will ignore it.

"If this be treason make the most of it!"

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Editor-in-Chief

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QUACKERY: CAPITALISTIC AND COMMUNISTIC

ECONOMIC quackery, capitalistic in its first intent, and then turned communistic: so looms the New Deal down to date. Whether we listen to General Johnson's volcanic blasts about the "present mess", the "snarl of tangents and departures", the "confusion of counsel", the "divided and contradictory purpose" surreptitiously introduced into the New Deal by Professor Frankfurter and his "Hot Dog Days"; or whether we like better Mr. George N. Peek's exposure of the Brain Trust's "boring from within" the AAA, their "window dressing to give confidence to Congress and the farmers until their secret plans could be matured", and the "false front" behind which their "planned economy" is conspiring to re-make America on the best Moscow model of communistic regimentation: from first to last, the New Deal is redolent of red-herring quackery, deliberately focusing public attention on mere surface symptoms, like unemployment and the tariff on wheat. All from the deeper and more diabolical design of preserving intact the true cause of the "present mess", the international racket that arbitrarily creates and destroys the world's money supply.

Five distinct stages mark the progressive degradation of the New Deal. First dawned those halcyon days of hope, days of the unspoiled Mr. Roosevelt, of that ringing inaugural ultimatum to the international financiers, of his defiant challenge to the money-changers at the London Conference, of his incipient success in revaluating gold, of that universal rise in raw-material prices that could, if unchecked, have ended the depression then and there.

Those were the ideal days when the whole world took new heart of grace over the arrival of the longed-for monetary Messiah, and when, as we exultingly applauded his new evangel of reassurance, "we had nothing to fear but fear itself"!

But—inexplicable paradox!—in the next stage, during the months following July, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt himself was the first to succumb to some sinister and abhorrent fear. Can anyone recall a single menacing gesture aimed at the money-changers since then?

That backsliding may, perhaps, remain history's great unsolved enigma. At that juncture—one of the most crucial crises in civilization—what malignant influence successfully intervened to affright and terrorize Mr. Roosevelt away from his high emprise of monetary emancipation?

Capitalistic Smoke-Screens

Cause or coincidence, just then began the riotous reign of the First Triumvirate of the New Deal—Baruch in the background, General Johnson "cracking-down" through the NRA, George N. Peek pitting his agricultural plans against the conspiracy of the Brain Trust to capture the AAA.

Despite all the president's professions of money-reforms, this Baruchian bloc set out, under his very eyes, as General Johnson afterwards boasted, to safeguard "sound-money". That is, make the world safe for the money-changers, while the nation was kept distracted by his melodramatic antics to multiply jobs by shortening hours, and then to conjure wages out of nothing by the disingenious legerdemain that pretended to stimulate big business while leaving the indispensable money-stream still dry as summer dust.

But General Johnson was laid low when his disguised regeneration of rugged individualism was brazenly perverted by the communistic Brain Trust into government-controlled monopolies and price-fixing schemes.

Communistic Regimentation

But the Brain Trust made far shorter shrift of Mr. Peek and the AAA. Again ignoring the foreign "stabilization" that endowed gold with far less purchasing power in America than in any other raw-material land, and hence diverted that gold away from the American farmer, and enabled foreign competitors to reap handsome profits by underselling him in all the markets of the world, Mr. Peek's pet plan again revived the capitalistic method of raising the domestic price of farm products by marketing-agreements and by tax-payer subsidies to enhance the ruinous prices that the gold-jugglers compelled the farmer to accept for his surplus sold abroad.

But again the communistic Brain Trust prevailed over even the hard-boiled Mr. Peek. "The Agricultural Adjustment Act", as he has such reason to lament, "was turned from a device to help the farmer into a power to regiment him. In effect, the secretary (of agriculture) declared that public funds raised by processing taxes must not be used to promote plenty. He had no objection, the record shows, to using such funds with lavishness to promote scarcity. . . . . The marketing-agreement and foreign-trade features were dropped and the whole attention centered upon limiting and regimenting production."

"The unanswered question is whether or not Mr. Brand and I were ever anything more than window dressing to give confidence to Congress and the farmers until the secret plans could be matured. It would seem that Mr. Brand and I were kept in front only until public funds could be used to organize a machine and purchase the acquiescence of enough of the farmers to establish the system of regimented production."

Taxpayers Footing the Bills

But the administration overshot its mark when Mr. Peek resigned in disgust from the AAA to become foreign-trade advisor to the New Deal. In an honest and truly scientific spirit, Mr. Peek began an exhaustive study of our foreign trade for a period of 38 years from 1896 to 1934. The report of his researches, published in the *Saturday Evening Post* for June 6, takes the discussion out of the air and gets it down to the facts.

There he produces irrefutable figures to show "how we managed, in our delusions of grandeur, to get ourselves owed by nearly every nation on earth—how we managed to work up a vast foreign trade on the formula of giving anything to anyone who asked for it. It was harvest time for the bankers, the exporters and the shipping men—the same groups who are now asking for a new Santa Claus and piously telling us how good the period was for everyone, and that we must get back to 1929 levels of trade. . . . . For the transactions of the period, we found ourselves being owed the sum of $22,645,000,000. That is, we found ourselves unpaid for nearly one-sixth of all that we had sold. . . . It is the American taxpayer, producer and investor who pay the bill."

New Dealer Vindicates National Union

But who would ever have expected to find, in an erstwhile potentate of the New Deal and protege of that prince of international bankers, Mr. Barney Baruch, this astounding confirmation of so much that Father Coughlin has so long and so fearlessly maintained, over the air, in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and throughout that invaluable volume, "Money—Questions and Answers"?

Just listen to this plain talk:

> "The withdrawals by foreigners of $2,550,000,000 short-term banking funds were responsible for the heavy inroads upon our gold stocks from September, 1931, to June, 1932, inclusive. The withdrawal of this gold demoralized our banking system. The consequent pressure exerted by bankers to liquidate loans shattered prices.
>
> "The capital movements for 1922-29, inclusive, indicate that we ourselves made available to foreigners the funds which made possible in later years their withdrawal of our gold. With no responsibility for our national welfare, these investments were thrown on our market, converted into short-time balances, in turn into gold, and withdrawn at the most critical periods.
>
> "It does not take a long memory to recall that, while the stock-market crash came in 1929, the real depression started when the withdrawal of gold forced our banks to contract credit. It does not seem too much to say that, if careful books and credit information had been kept, the stupendous world credit smash would never have happened."

What further proof need we that every fake panacea, whether capitalistic price-fixing or communistic production-control, seeking to shelter the money-changer or even to shelve the money-question altogether, deliberately evades the major cause of the world's economic affliction, and thereby convicts itself of unblushing "quackery run wild"!

Supreme Court Throws Out N. Y. Wage Law

Rules State Can't Stop Abuses in Hiring of Women and Children; U. S. Also Barred

By the Labor Editor

Washington, D. C.—On Monday, June 1st, 1936, the United States Supreme Court, by a 5-to-4 decision, invalidated the minimum wage and maximum hours of labor law intended to prevent unfair working conditions with respect to the women of New York state.

The basis upon which this decision was arrived at by a bare majority of the justices is that this social legislation invades the personal rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, particularly in respect to the right of freedom of contract.

The decision is a milestone in the history of reactionism in America.

Without attempting any deep and comprehensive comment upon the principles underlying the issues involved, certain obvious truths are apparent to every thinking man and woman. The first of these truths is that constitutions differ from all other types of law, in that the very theory of a constitution is that it is the people's law, drafted in a convention by the representatives of the people and sent back to the people themselves for approval.

Constitution People's Law

It is distinguished from statute law because it is so elementary that, usually, it merely sets down a frame of government. It frequently not only delegates the specific power of government but also limits the government in the exercise of other powers.

As a further limitation, all constitutions, including the federal Constitution and those of the various states, set forth the Bill of Rights as an added protection to the liberties of the people against the power and absolutism of government.

It is strange when any American says, therefore, "of course I am not a lawyer but my understanding of the Constitution is, etc." If this hypothetical gentleman were discussing statute law he would have every reason to say "I am not a lawyer but . . . " The Constitution was not even drafted by lawyers. Of course, there were some lawyers in the federal convention but the delegates were merely the foremost representatives of the thirteen original states.

Fifty-five men drafted the fundamental law which guided, with scarcely an amendment, our destinies for nearly 150 years.

Few Changes in Plan

The so-called first ten amendments were practically an integral part of the Constitution and adopted when the Constitution was adopted. The eleventh and twelfth were added in our early history; one for the clarification of the power reserved for the states and people, and the other for the simplification of the election of a president and a vice-president. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth represented "Constitutional reconstruction" after the Civil war. So the Constitution has had comparatively little amendment, as the remaining changes were brought about over a period of over half a century.

Social legislation received a terrific blow when the Supreme Court of the United States, in a 5-to-4 decision, decided that a minimum wage for women in industry could not be established by a state, nor could maximum hours of labor be determined by a state, because the right of contract was invaded.

Poor Have First Claim

If there is any one fundamental principle upon which all social justice rests, in a governmental sense, it is that legislation should be enacted for the benefit of the poor, as all history witnesses the rich have ample means for their own protection. The right of contract may be an inalienable right but that does not mean that the whole course of jurisprudence has not scrutinized the subject matter of a contract. We admit the right to contract and we should protect it by every legalistic and constitutional device, yet the ages of written history have long since recognized not only equity but actual legal limitation on the subject matter of contracts. Thus all well informed people in the nation realize that the sacrosanct right of contract does not cover or validate a contract for a crime. I can wave a constitution from any capitol steps throughout the nation but that does not permit me, under a constitution guaranteeing the right of contract, to hire a gunman to shoot down my enemies.

The right of contract has been upheld through the decades of our history but a saloon bar-bill was never yet collectable in America, simply because it was long ago realized that it was *against public policy* to permit the sale of intoxicating liquors and beer, on credit, to be consumed for beverage purposes.

Nor is the right of contract ever conceived as an absolute right. The very Statute of Frauds, carried bodily into American jurisprudence from the English system, was constantly a limitation on any absolute right of contract.

All Contracts Limited

Any well informed person can multiply these instances and recognize that every state in the Union has introduced statute law to limit the marriage contract, the contractual relation of minors, the contracts of married women.

The great and progressive state of New York in the last quarter of a century has placed upon its statute books a code of social legislation which has unhesitatingly, knowingly and intentionally interfered—as does all social legislation—with the right of contract.

Fourteen million people, now living within that Empire State, are represented in the legislature by approximately 200 members, reflecting in part the teeming masses of labor and agriculture on the one hand, and the reactionary forces of the moneyed interests on the other.

In the early days of the struggle for more humane laws, Wisconsin and New York were recognized as most progressive in the social codes. If now a humane law, by a state such as New York, is written to protect women in industry by a wage, the minimum of which was fixed at $12 a week and with hours of labor the maximum of which were fixed by statute, then the question arises: Can the employer enter Washington, D. C., and present an academic question on the constitutionality of such laws? If so, there is a dark cloud overshadowing all social legislation.

Another Dred Scott Case

In 1857 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the Dred Scott decision affecting the constitutionality of an act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise. The decision by Chief Justice Richard Taney was tantamount to declaring that there was no power resident in the federal government to keep the territories free from the institution of slavery and naturally there was no state power operating in the territories. Therefore, the question of slavery in the territory could never be decided by any power existing in either state or federal government.

In 1936, nearly eight years later, the supreme court says that there is no power resident within a State, under the Constitution, inclusive of the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing the freedom of contract, which will permit a state to fix minimum wages and decree maximum hours of labor for women in industry.

The N.R.A. as a federal attempt at legislation has been thrown into the waste-basket with other New Deal legislation. Now the supreme court likewise discards a New York state statute. The great question, therefore, before the American people today is this: Is the history of the Dred Scott decision repeating itself and the supreme court really deciding against a legislative solution of an economic and social evil?

Affects 1,415,000

The 1930 census of New York state shows 5,523,000 gainfully employed. Of these 1,415,000, or 25.6 per cent, were women. Greater New York alone employs over 860,000 women, with 143,000 of them in the factories, 110,000 clerks, 125,000 servants and more than 40,000 sales folks.

In Buffalo 58,000 women are employed; in Rochester 41,000; in Syracuse 29,000; in Albany 16,000; in Yonkers 15,000 and in Utica 13,000.

In 1933 the New York state legislature, with these facts in mind, provided the machinery for investigating the wages of women and minors, excluding certain domestic servants in the home of employers, and excluding labor on a farm. If it appeared that women and minors were receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages, wage boards were established of not more than three employees, three employers and three representatives of the public, to set minimum fair wage rates for women and minors to whom the minimum wage law applied. Such wage boards had the right to summon witnesses and to have the statistical evidence of the state department of labor at their command.

Rights Lost in 2 Years

Upon the adoption of a wage rate the rate became only advisory for a nine-month period, with the penalty for non-compliance merely publicity. If non-observance continued the order might become compulsory after a public hearing. Enforcement was lodged in the state department of labor. The employee was given the right to recover in a civil action the full amount due him after determination of a wage scale. The Act was signed by Governor Lehman April 29th, 1933.

On August 6, 1934, order Number 1 was issued covering the wages of women and minors in laundry occupations. The wages were set at 31 cents an hour for the New York city area and 27½ cents an hour for the remainder of the state. With a 40-hour week in New York city the women were guaranteed $12.40.

Two years proved sufficient time for the entrenched interests of greed to deny to the women of America the hope that state laws may be enacted for the benefit of the poor.

The wealthy, in this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, prove that they still have "ample means" of protecting themselves.

All Is Not Well Here

HOLDING the New York minimum wage law invalid, the United States Supreme Court rules that a state has no power to prevent abuses in the hiring of women and children.

In an earlier decision the federal government was denied that power.

Much New Deal legislation has been thrown out on the ground that the states, not congress, had power in the specific cases.

The theory was that the federal government had only such powers as were delegated to it by the sovereign states.

The wage case reasoning parallels the historic Dred Scott decision, which held that neither the federal government nor the states had power to prevent human slavery.

The supreme court holds that the "right of contract" cannot be restricted by government.

If the right of contract is sacred now, why was not the gold clause contract sacred?

The United States Supreme Court is the creature of the Constitution.

The Constitution was made by the people.

Does the Supreme Court raise the question of the "adequacy" of government?

Are the American people to be driven into No-Man's Land?

The federal government cannot save the worker—women and children—from exploitation; the state is forbidden to.

Who can?

America's Youth

Soften Hue of Red for Youth

Tactics Altered by Communists

Drop Russian Symbols for Terms of Patriotic Appeal to Americans

THREE new youth magazines have appeared within the past six months in the United States.

Youth Today, an ably edited, thoroughly American progressive anti-Communistic sheet, gets our vote for first place.

The Voice of Youth has some thought provoking articles but straddles the fence and represents all opinions and types of thought in the six issues it has printed.

And after much trumpeting The Champion of Youth, scarlet successor to The Young Worker, has seen the light of day as the baby brother of The Daily Worker, official Communist sheet in America.

In Garb of Patriots

Champion of Youth represents the new technique of the alert Communist leaders who have discarded the red flag and the picture of Lenin, and their chant of "world revolution for the proletariat," for the softer spoken accents of a Farmer-Labor Party, with the American flag as their banner, and the image of Abraham Lincoln as their champion of a better social and economic order.

But the message of red revolt is still the same. The hands are the hairy hands of Esau, the hunter, though the voice has the soft purr of Jacob.

"American Hero," is the title of an article in the initial issue of the new Communist youth sheet. It is a book review of a biography of John Reed done by Granville Hicks. John Reed is well known as the No. 1 American Communist hero and radical. He is buried, not on Bunker Hill or Boston Common, not at Gettysburg or Chauteau Thierry or Flanders, but in the red marble mausoleum in Moscow next to Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik hero and revolutionary leader of the October revolt 1918. An American hero who would tear down the flag and scrap the Constitution and destroy all that the American idea of liberty has stood for in 160 years is an American hero that only the warped and cunning intellect of the scum spawned upon us by Moscow money in these disloyal days could construct.

Youth Target of Attack

From an article entitled "The Youth Must Be Won," in the June 2nd edition of The Daily Worker, we learn the source and the tactics promoting "The Champion of Youth." It reads:

"The Young Communist International held its sixth world congress (August, 1935, in Moscow) where the problems of the youth of the world were discussed and the methods and forms of organization were laid down for each section to follow in their particular countries with emphasis on the characteristics peculiar to their native lands. In the United States the launching of the United Youth League, for which the Champion of Youth will be a real fighter, comes as a direct estimation of the problems of the youth of this country."

What have the Klan, the bigot and the Black Legion to say of a magazine projected in Moscow and designed to subvert American youth at a time when discouragment and near-despair beset them?

Is their zeal for 100 per cent Americanism real or just a shibboleth to cloak religious hatred?

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Soviet Symbols Softened for U. S.

Professor Harold D. Lasswell, associate in political science at the University of Chicago, who has just completed a study of Communist literature and propaganda, adds his confirmation that Communist groups in the United States are reducing their emphasis on soviet symbols.

"The Russian revolution, exponent of a universal proletarian movement, is open to the attack that it is a Russian movement, alien, radical and foreign," Prof. Lasswell points out.

"They are now playing up local American interests and issues, and are even attempting to Americanize the details of their vocabulary. The foreign term of 'peasant' is discarded for 'small farmer.' They speak of 'workers' more than of the 'proletariat'; they are discarding 'bourgeoise' and are talking less of 'Soviet' and 'revolution.'"

"THE BIG RED WOLF"

—*From Wisdom, New York*

Apathy of Youth is Making Strikes for Living Pay Harder

Life-and-death struggles are being fought by working people against their employers for decent, living wages even as you read these lines.

A group of Philadelphia clerks and managers are out on strike against their employers, the American Stores, Inc., for union recognition and a decent standard of living. These employees' hours were lengthened, after NRA was abolished, from 48 to 60 hours a week. Clerks' wages were reduced from $15 to a weekly $7, and managers' salaries of $35 a week reduced to $17. But the strikers complain they have as yet received no support from Youth organizations, sodalities, and buyers' associations.

Members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, near Memphis and in northeastern Arkansas, have gone on strike against landlord-planters who dare to pay a pititful wage ranging from 60 cents to 70 cents a day. The strikers ask only (think of it!) a dollar and a half a day, and are refused. The A. F. of L. has promised support, and a local organization of unemployed promises to keep those on public welfare roles from scabbing—but, again, no help from the public press, and no student and youth organizations have offered to help mould public opinion in the strikers' favor.

For two months, members of the International Seamens Union fought shipowners for an eight-hour working day, payment for overtime, and hiring to be handled through a recognized union. Their strike failed because department of labor officials were powerless to intervene; because public opinion was not sufficiently roused in their behalf by an apathetic press; and, again, because organizations, youth and civic and public welfare groups, failed to support it. The Communists offered their aid, but were refused by strike-leader, Joe Curran.

For hundreds of years, student and Youth organizations in Europe have swung their enlightened support to the aid of downtrodden and oppressed minorities. Certainly American Youth can do no less in our fight for Social Justice to all!

PORTENTS

Social Justice between employer and employee *is* possible. Representatives of twenty railroads and railway unions signed a five-year agreement recently, providing that any employee dismissed as a result of mergers shall receive 60 per cent of his former pay for a period depending on his length of service. With one year's service, an employee will receive the dismissal wage for six months; if employed 15 years or longer, he will receive the dismissal wage for five years. Should the merger result in a demotion for an employee, he will be entitled to receive his same annual salary for five years. We hope this dismissal wage will be adopted for all causes save incompetence; ***other industries take note.***

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George Washington university students last week took issue with the New Deal for instituting unconstitutional legislation. Said Frank Brisebois, law student, "Legislation under the New Deal is both poorly conceived and lacking in consistency as to its general aim." We agree. NRA, Stock Exchange legislation, CCC, and WPA were good stop-gap legislation. But all save the Stock Exchange Bill lacked permanency of viewpoint, and certainly the AAA was opposed to any theory of permanent farm recovery. But even with the New Deal's lack of definite motive, it certainly does not warrant a return to Republicanism of the "Do-Nothing" variety. Watch and wait, George Washington U!

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Even die-hard conservatives are being forced to recognize the need for the readjustment of industries on principles of Social Justice. Last week Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia university told the Young Republicans: "It is clear that certain forms of industrial combination, properly supervised (by the federal government) will render more efficient public service than is possible for unlimited and unrestrained competition." Enthuse a little more, Doctor, inject the newly garnered social attitude into the student body, and Columbia will be less a breeding-ground for Communism than in the past.

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Americana: Urging legislation to prohibit child labor, then declaring New York minimum wage laws for women and children unconstitutional on the ground that "it abridges freedom of contract between employer and employee."

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Rules of Order at Meetings to Be Explained

SOCIAL JUSTICE This Week Begins Series of Articles on Parliamentary Procedure

THIS week we are inaugurating an article which has been requested by many unit officers. The purpose of this weekly "bit" is to bring to the attention of the officers that even a small unit meeting should be conducted in a parliamentary manner.

Since we have chosen our officers without regard to any special knowledge of politics or similar activities, there are many who of a necessity have rarely heard of parliamentary procedure, or having heard of it, have made no study of it. These people, excellent in character and in purpose, should be given an opportunity to become the great leaders which it is possible for them to become.

These articles will be couched in no pedantic style, rather they will be written in simple fashion, perhaps sometimes the reader having a knowledge of the subject will smile, but we must not forget those who will welcome this very simplicity. Even he who is familiar with parliamentary ruling and procedure will do well to refresh his memory.

We will welcome questions and suggestions to elaborate upon one theme or another. Please be patient, however, if you do not see your question answered at once as this outline is to be prepared in proper sequence.

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Rules

In order that an organization will be thoroughly democratic it is necessary to have rules. A meeting which is not conducted according to some set form is likely to be dominated by anyone who is insistent or loud-voiced enough.

Rules for the organization have been likened to laws for the people. When properly adhered to, they are inducive to perfect harmony and coordination. Since nothing remains stable for any appreciable time, it follows that as times and customs change so will the rules. As has been stated many times before "Rules are made for the people; not people for the rules."

It should always be kept in mind that justice comes first. Of only secondary importance is formality. Only one thing may be considered at a time and the rule of the majority prevails except when it would injure the rights of the minority.

Since the National Union for Social Justice is incorporated, it behooves us more than ever to abide by a form which is recognized as being the final achievement in regard to the conducting of meetings.

Now that we have launched this new venture let us co-operate in forming an entirely satisfactory and at the same time not stilted set of rules by which to conduct our meetings.

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE No. 7

I believe in rescuing from the hands of private owners the right to coin and regulate the value of money, which right must be restored to Congress where it belongs.

The formers of our Constitution, wishing to avoid the financial abuses which were associated with the privately owned Bank of England, were unalterably opposed to the control of money, to its coinage and regulation by private individuals. In Section VIII, Clause 5, they incorporate the following words:

"Congress has the right to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

They conceived that there could be no liberty in America unless Congress reserved to itself the right to coin and regulate the value of money. For the first few years of our national existence, this right was carefully guarded.

Through various stages of development, however, the control of our money and therefore of our entire economic system was handed over to a small group of stockholders who today own the Federal Reserve banking system.

Bankers Followed Pioneers

For more than one hundred years of our national existence we were engaged in pioneering and in producing the necessities and conveniences of life. Pathways were cleared through the forests. Villages and towns were established on the shores of navigable waterways. Ribbons of steel and copper wires were stretched across the continents as sturdy Americans, handicapped with unscientific tools, constantly fought against the forces of hostile nature. As yet there were no repercussions experienced from the surrender of our sovereign financial rights.

And then in our progress we confronted a barrier of money control which not only impeded further progress but which began to starve us in the very midst of plenty. Despite our miraculous progress in the fields of science and of production, there has not been for the past 150 years such widespread poverty and such unbalanced distribution of wealth as there is at the present moment.

Back of it all, under it all, above it all and through it all, here in America, is the Central Banking system of a privately owned, privately controlled money system. To those institutions of the Central Bank and to their policies is due more than to every other cause the so-called word depression.

Banks Create Money

This is neither an intemperate nor an immoderate statement when one considers the basic nature of a central privately owned bank. Is it not the Central bank which regulated all the private banks of the nation? Is it not the Central—the Federal Reserve Bank—which issues and regulates the major portion of the currency money which the citizens employ? Is it not the Central Federal Reserve Bank which protects the policy by which you deposit 10 good dollars in a bank and by virtue of which this same bank lends 100 good dollars at interest, thereby creating out of nothing the balance of 90 dollars?

Is it not the Central Federal Reserve Bank that lends the government $100-million on a million deposited-dollars and thereby, through government bond issues, gains the profit of interest on $90-million that never existed, simply through the process of the printing press and the fountain pen?

Is it not the Federal Reserve Bank which expands and contracts credit at will? Is it not this institution which has kept in existence a dishonest dollar containing far more than 100 pennies? These questions must be answered in the affirmative.

But these points indicate only in part the necessity of restoring America to the Americans by ridding ourselves of the privately owned Central Federal Reserve Bank which, perverting the entire concept of money, exists merely to make real money out of fiction money; to reap where it did not sow!

Now Control Industry

To develop this point one step further, the Central Federal Reserve bankers who controlled all credit were not satisfied to profit through the manufacture of money. During the last twenty years we find the owners of this institution gradually reaching out their grasping hands to control the industrial activities of the nation.

Jefferson and Washington had courage to demand their Godgiven social rights. Have we the courage to do likewise in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence which we teach to our children in school but which we fail to employ as a guide in our economic life?

To paraphrase that immortal document: "It is our duty, out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, to declare the causes which impel us to separate from the financial monarchs of this world. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design to reduce us under absolute despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for our future security."

Thus, in deadly parallel to the points expressed by the Fathers of American Democracy, we submit the following indictment against the Federal Reserve banks, against the plutocrats whose policies have reduced us, in this land of plenty, to a state of poverty.

"They have refused to permit Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, in league with those patriots who had any part in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the National Union will stand behind this assertion in the name of Liberty, in the name of Humanity.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Minutes Open to All

Do the members of a unit have the right to see the minutes of a meeting?

The minutes of a meeting are the property of the assembly and members should be permitted to examine them at any time. However, it is well to consider the secretary in this regard and to make this examination at his or her convenience.

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The "Casting Vote"

What is meant by the term "casting vote?"

This is the term that is given to a vote that has been given by the president if the votes of the members are equally divided.

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President May Vote

Does the president of a unit and a Congressional District have the right to vote?

When the member of an organization is elected to an office he does not forfeit his vote. However, the president does not generally vote, except when the vote is by ballot or roll call. He hesitates to ally himself with either of two parties if his vote is apt to decide the question.

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Instructing Delegates

Should the delegates attending the Congressional District meeting be instructed as to how they are to vote?

This should be left up to the judgment of the assembly. However, in most cases it is unwise to place any delegate in a position where he or she is not at liberty to exercise his or her own judgment after hearing questions discussed, but it is impossible to lay down a rule on that subject.

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Suggestions to Organizers

The signed registration cards and the minutes of the first meeting, at which unit officers are elected, should be sent to the Central Office at the same time.

The name of the elected president should appear on the pink president's card.

The name of the elected president should also appear on each registration card on the line designated for the "Temporary President."

All members must be eligible to vote at the November elections.

Distant Units Make Showing in California

National Union Reports Growth on West Coast; News of Activity in Other States

By staff correspondents of SOCIAL JUSTICE

ALTHOUGH several thousand miles across the continent, California goes on record as one of the first states to respond to the call for organization work for the National Union and is building up a strong representation throughout its 20 Congressional districts.

Paul F. Fratessa, San Francisco attorney, has been shouldering the responsibility of supervision for the entire state—although completion of the district organization has somewhat tended to alleviate the burden in several districts. Reports pouring in from the various districts and units describe the rapidly increasing interest in the National Union program.

Southern California, despite the fact that it does not have the advantage of a closer contact with Fratessa's headquarters, is doing admirably and organizers there are to be congratulated.

Congressional primaries for the West Coast state are scheduled for August 25th, giving the National Union an excellent opportunity to proceed with Congressional endorsations in a thorough and efficient manner. In nine of the 20 districts, incumbent Congressmen are eligible for endorsation by the National Union on their records, with particular attention having been given to their votes on the Frazier-Lemke bill. However, the matter of endorsation rests entirely with the assembly.

Much remains to be accomplished, therefore, in the eleven districts, where candidates necessarily will have to be investigated by the district board and officers, followed by a public proclamation of their support of the National Union before receiving official approval of the Central office.

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Ohio Demonstrates Ideal of Solidarity

In a certain Ohio district, several candidates sought endorsation in the congressional district assembly. When a choice was finally made, one candidate withdrew from the Congressional race in order that he might give his support to the candidate whom the National Union saw fit to endorse and approve.

This action is so in keeping with the policy of solidarity that we believe the instance should be widely noted.

In the same manner as the farmer fights for social justice for the city folks, and those in the city fight for whatever will help the farmer, it is necessary that the friends of the National Union put their strength wherever it is needed. This gentleman in Ohio, mentioned above, is not only a student of sound economics but is a true member of the National Union in his understanding that in "Unity there is strength."

The decisiveness of the National Union victories in Cincinnati, Columbus and Youngstown is apparent from a scrutiny of the votes received by the N.U.S.J. endorsees, as compared with that of their opponents. In the First Congressional district at Cincinnati, Joseph A. Dixon, N.U.S.J. endorsee, received 12,152 as against his highest opponent, Edward C. Hauer who received 3,158; in the Second, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow received the votes of 13,278 Cincinnatians against 4,130 for his nearest competitor, James E. O'Connell; in Columbus, Congressman Arthur P. Lamneckk scored a smashing 24,395 to 7,772 victory over H. Sage Vallentine; in Youngstown, Michael J. Kirwan received 8,689 against 2,686 votes cast for Hugh Wickham, runner up in a field of 11 candidates.

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Notice to Voters in Massachusetts

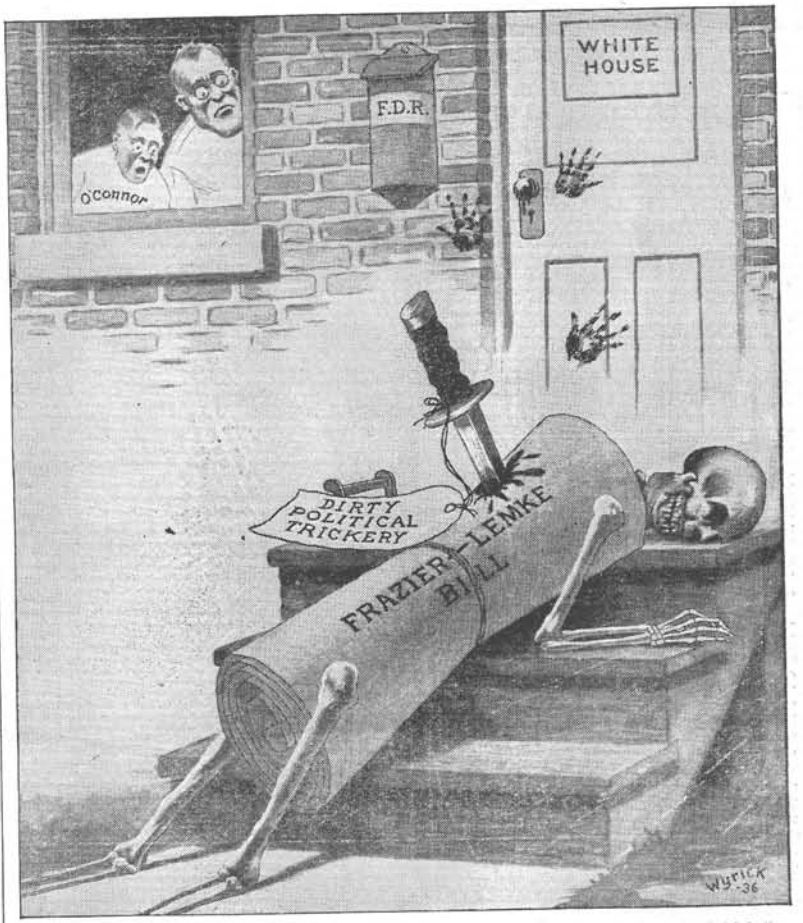
An important notice to all members of the National Union for Social Justice in Massachusetts has been issued from the office of State Supervisor Miles C. Hayes, at 359 Boylston Street, Boston.

In order to vote at the coming primaries in support of either a Democratic candidate or a Republican candidate, it is necessary to be registered as an independent or nonparty voter.

If you are registered as a Democrat, at the primaries you are allowed to vote *only* a Democratic ballot in support of a Democratic candidate. If you are registered as a Republican, at the primaries you are allowed to vote *only* a Republican ballot in support of a Republican candidate.

As it is of the utmost importance that every member cast a vote at the coming primaries, and not yet knowing whether it will be a Democratic candidate or a Republican candidate who will adopt the *sixteen principles* of the National Union for Social Justice, members have but one course open to them. They must go to the Board of Registrars before August 15th next, and re-register as independent voters. Then, regardless of whether the candidate be Republican *or* Democratic, it will be possible for all members to vote in support of their candidate.

"KNIFED—IN THE BACK"



—Drawn especially for Social Justice

"The rottening corpse lies upon your door-step, Mr. President—and you, too, Mr. O'Connor, will answer for its death!"

National Union Radio Broadcast

The Second Wisconsin Congressional District through its president, Harold B. Evans, has made arrangements for a weekly broadcast over Station WIBU located at Poynette, Wisconsin.

The broadcasts take place on Sunday evenings at 6:30 Central Standard time. It is planned to conduct a series of these broadcasts. The first was about the general history of the National Union and it was followed by a discussion of the first and second principles. It is planned to continue this series with a full and detailed explanation of all of the 16 principles for which the National Union stands. It is also planned to discuss National Union news of current interest.

New Hampshire Supervisor

The newly appointed State Supervisor for New Hampshire is Frederick J. Gaffney, attorney, of 135 Main Street, Nashua, New Hampshire.

The First National Convention of the National Union for Social Justice will be held in Cleveland on August 13, 14, 15, 16

Cleveland Convention News

A PAGE DEVOTED TO PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Many Members with their Families and Friends are Planning to spend Vacation Time in Cleveland during the Convention Week

VOL. I NUMBER 1 PUBLISHED EACH WEEK JUNE 12, 1936

Hotel Rates Reduced for Convention

Low Fares in Effect on Railroads

Many Visitors Planning to Attend Cleveland Convention in August

With railroad rates being reduced June 1st from 3 cents to 2 cents per mile, every member is now privileged to attend the First National Convention of the National Union for Social Justice in Cleveland, on August 13, 14, 15, 16.

It is now possible to ride 100 miles for $2—500 miles for $10, and at correspondingly low rates according to the distance travelled.

Cleveland—ideally located as it is—within easy reach of most of the population of the United States—with adequate housing facilities at reduced rates—offers the convention-goer an ideal spot to spend his or her vacation this summer.

Great Lakes Exposition

The scene of the convention proper—Cleveland's Public Hall and Stadium—is situated on 125 acres of Cleveland's beautiful lake front within two blocks of the center of all transportation terminals and hotels.

The Great Lakes Exposition—gigantic and glamorous spectacle with hundreds of intriguing exhibitions and attractions—will be in full swing for the entertainment of all our visitors.

Consult your local ticket agent now for rates to Cleveland. Parties of 25 persons or more are entitled to round trip rates at a cost of 1½ regular fares on excursions for a period of ten days.

Plan now to come to Cleveland this summer at convention time on August 13, 14, 15, 16.

Special reduced prices will be in effect on all needs for convention-goers for the duration of the convention.

Special Reduced Hotel Rates in Effect for Convention

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Hotel Name and Location	No. of Rooms	Room—One Person With Bath	Room—Two Persons With Bath Double Bed	Room—Two Persons With Bath Twin Beds
x*Alcazar (R) Surrey & Derbyshire Rd..	300	3.00	5.00	5.00
x*Allerton Chester & E. 13th St.....	550	2.50 to 3.00	4.00	4.50
x*Auditorium St. Clair & E. 6th St.....	300	2.00 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.50	5.00 to 6.00
x*Belmont (R) 3844 Euclid Ave.....	250	1.50 to 2.50	3.00 to 4.00	3.50 to 4.00
x*Bolton (R) Carnegie & E. 89th St...	284	2.50 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00	5.00
x*Carnegie 6803 Carnegie Ave.....	60	2.00 to 2.50	3.00 to 3.50	4.00
x*Carter Prospect & E. 9th St.....	600	2.50 to 5.00	4.00 to 6.00	5.00 to 8.00
x*Cleveland Public Square	1,000	2.50 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.50	5.00 to 10.00
x Colonial 523 Prospect Ave.....	150	2.00 to 4.00	3.00 to 6.00	3.50 to 6.00
x*Devon Hall (R) 1588 Ansel Rd.....	239	2.00 to 3.00 (Semi-private bath)	3.00 (Semi-private bath)	3.00
*Earle 8015 Euclid Ave.....	....	1.00 to 1.50	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50
x*Fenway Hall (R) Euclid & E. 107th St.....	400	3.00 to 4.50	.....	5.00 to 7.00
*Fern Hall 3250 Euclid Ave.....	120	1.50 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 3.50
x Garfield 3848 Prospect Ave.....	100	2.50	4.00	5.00
*Gillsy 1811 E. 9th St.....	300	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.00	4.00 to 6.00
Hollenden Superior & E. 6th St.....	1,000	2.50 to 5.00	4.00 to 6.00	5.00 to 12.00
x*Kensington (R) Euclid at E. 63rd St.....	50	1.50 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.50	4.00
x*Lake Shore (R) 12506 Edgewater Dr.....	494	3.00	5.00	6.00 to 8.00
*Mecca 1862 E. 9th St.....	120	1.50 to 2.00	2.50 to 3.00	.....
x Mount Royal 4311 Prospect Ave.....	107	1.50 to 2.50	2.00 to 3.50	.....
x*New Amsterdam Euclid at E. 22nd St.....	250	2.00 to 3.50	3.00 to 4.50	4.50 to 6.00
*Olmsted Superior & E. 9th St.....	300	2.00 to 4.00	3.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 6.00
x*Park Lane Villa (R) Park Lane & E. 105th St..	350	3.00	5.00	5.00
x Quad Hall 7500 Euclid Ave.....	120	2.50	.....	4.00
x*Sovereign (R) E. Blvd. & E. 105th St...	400	2.50	4.00	5.00 to 6.00
x*St. Regis (R) Euclid at E. 82nd St.....	122	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 4.50	3.50 to 4.50
x*Statler Euclid & E. 12th St.....	1,000	2.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 8.00	5.00 to 8.00
x*Sterling Prospect & E. 30th St..	150	2.00 to 3.50	3.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 6.00
x Stockbridge (R) 3328 Euclid Ave.....	67	2.00 to 2.50	3.00	3.50
x*Wade Park Manor (R) Park Lane & E. 107th St..	400	3.00 to 4.00	.....	5.00 to 6.00
x*Westlake (R) Blount Rd., Rocky River.	400	2.50	4.00	4.50

x—Member, Cleveland Hotels' Assn.
*—Member, Cleveland Convention and Visitors' Bureau.
(R)—Residential Hotel.

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Everyone Is Invited to Attend the Convention in August

Adequate and Economical Housing Assured All Attending Convention

Thousands of Applications Coming in Daily for Hotel Reservations

ECONOMICAL and adequate hotel accommodations were assured the thousands of delegates, alternates, members and their friends who will attend the first national convention of the National Union for Social Justice at Cleveland on August 13, 14, 15, 16.

Special reduced rates were announced this week by the Cleveland Hotel managements to be in effect for the duration of the convention. A schedule of these rates, the hotels, and their room capacity is printed elsewhere on this page.

With hundreds of requests for hotel reservations coming in daily from members of the National Union for Social Justice and their friends from every state in the Union, Cleveland promises to play host to the greatest convocation and history making gathering in national affairs for 1936 when the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin sounds the keynote for the opening of the first convention for the National Union for Social Justice on August 13th in Cleveland's spacious Public Hall. Hundreds of seats in Public Hall will be available daily to convention visitors. Loudspeakers will be placed at convenient spots for all who care to listen outdoors to the proceedings on the convention floor.

150,000 Expected Sunday

The convention will come to a fitting and spectacular close in Cleveland's Stadium on the lakefront where over 150,000 persons will gather to hear the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin outline to the members of the National Union for Social Justice the national campaign being waged in America for the speedy and ultimate adoption by the entire nation of the now famous 16 points which will be the spearhead of this the first convention of the National Union for Social Justice.

Write or Wire Now

For those members and their friends who desire hotel reservations for the Cleveland Convention, kindly communicate with Mr. Walter D. Davis, 113 St. Clair Ave., N. E. Cleveland, O., at the earliest time possible in order to secure the best accommodations.

The City of Cleveland is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary this year with the glamorous Great Lakes Exposition spectacle. Saturday night, August 15th, will be National Union for Social Justice night with special reduced rates in effect.

Cleveland's Public Hall scene of the convention proper has a seating capacity of over 14,000 persons.

The huge Sunday gathering on August 16 will be held in the Stadium on the lakefront where 150,000 seats are available for visitors.

Write or wire Mr. Walter D. Davis, 113 St Clair Ave., N. E. for details and reservations concerning the Cleveland Convention.

The FIRST National Convention of the N.U.S.J. in Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16

Argentina Fronts for the League Powers

'Face Saving' Move Actually Foreshadows End of the Sanctions Against Italy

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—A few weeks ago, it was announced that the League Assembly would meet at Geneva to consider the continuance of economic sanctions against Italy. Universally, that pronouncement was taken as a gesture, an effort to push back the inevitable crisis for the League a few additional weeks.

Now, the date of assembly has been reset for the 30th of June, another temporizing delay to postpone the inevitable as long as possible—in the hope that some development may arise to divert public attention from sanctions and the embarrassment of the League.

Particularly significant is the fact that this June 30th assembly is being forced by Argentina, a lesser power outside the bewildered European circle. It thus becomes evident that, whether or not the major League powers want to press and continue sanctions for the sake of appearances, they do not intend to come out openly and force the issue.

Eye Argentina's Motives

Is Argentina's move the straightforward effort of a small nation to fight for the principle of union against aggression and the protection of the integrity of small nations? Or is Argentina "co-operating" with one of the two dominant factors in the League, which will force the face-saving policy of pressing sanctions as far as discretion permits—but will not openly shoulder the responsibility for carrying the discredited device to that length?

Mussolini has no illusions about who is behind the stubborn determination to keep sanctions in force as long as possible. He knows, furthermore, that as always, it is 90 per cent bluff. Evidently, he expects, this time, to strike the final telling blow against sanctions by calling the bluff in the most drastic manner.

Il Duce has had it noised about the four corners of the earth that the gigantic military concentration and maneuvers, generally held in the fall, will be staged this year on or about the day the League Assembly convenes to consider the question of continuing sanctions.

What does that mean, but the most forceful announcement possible that Italy is in Ethiopia to stay, and that continued economic aggression against Italy, far from forcing a compromise from Italy on the African problem, will increase the tension in Europe to the point of war.

Duce to Challenge League

If Mussolini succeeds, as his record of the past two years gives every reason to believe he will, then he will have delivered the last fatal blow to the crumbling League. Since it survives its deception and its discrimination of the past few years only as the most formidable and active instrumentality for international intrigue and discord—and is in fact a breeding place for international conflict—Mussolini's calling its bluff and ending its effective career will indirectly serve the course of peace. It will at least remove a major hazard of war.

Meanwhile Britain and France will be forced to concentrate on the maintenance or re-establishment of internal harmony.

The expected return to the British cabinet of Sir Samuel Hoare as First Lord of the Admiralty, may cause serious repercussions to further undermine public confidence in the Baldwin government.

Choice of Hoare Significant

Sir Samuel aroused the nation as it has seldom been aroused, when it was discovered that the peace plan he was striving to work out with Premier Laval took the business of peace making right out of the hands of the League and, as many in England felt, proposed to reward, instead of punish, Italian aggression.

The hopeful side of the restoration of Hoare to the cabinet, of course, is that it signals an intention on the part of the government to become more objective in its attitude regarding the future peace of the world.

The world's best diplomatic minds have failed to devise a method of depriving Italy of the fruits of her Ethiopian conflict, without precipitating an immediate European conflict. The best indication that Britain is willing to accept that fact is the restoration of Hoare, which can only be evaluated as a gesture of conciliation toward Italy and the beginning of the end of the idealist front.

World Waits Next Step

France, of course, faces the gravest internal problems as she lies stricken with what is virtually a national epidemic of strikes precipitated by the advent of the left wing government.

On the whole, it looks as though Il Duce is to have his Ethiopian empire and that, regardless of gestures and delays, the powers of Europe will not permit the Ethiopian spark to set off the armaments of Europe. That spark has burned out; the world awaits the next spark that will be struck from the clashing interests of struggling nations.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Arab-Jewish Riots Kindling the Tinder Box in Palestine

By the Foreign Editor

Jerusalem, Palestine—An open rebellion between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, with Great Britain endeavoring to satisfy both groups, seems to be another tinder box that may develop into some world conflagration. Violence is increasing despite the large concentration by the British of armed forces throughout Palestine. Business is virtually at a standstill in Jerusalem, with the exception of agencies writing insurance against damage from rioting.

Behind the disorders is the deeper conflict between two philosophies. Up until the world war, the whole country was Arabic. Following General Allenby's triumphal ride into Jerusalem, some 300,000 Jews have entered and their avowed ambition is to make Palestine again their nation. Obviously, the nearly 1,000,000 Arabian inhabitants are determined to resist the "invasion of the Jew" with every weapon at their disposal.

Colonists Are Spearhead

United behind the Jews living in Palestine are some 15 million other Jews possessing or controlling great wealth and occupying key positions in governments, industry and commerce throughout the world. The Arabs of Palestine, likewise have been backed up by their Arabian brethren of Syria, Egypt and Iraq. Both sides claim to have occupied and dominated parts of Palestine for thousands of years. The Arabs have possession; while the Jews claim the right to progress and develop the ancient land which God gave them.

Jewish settlers have accomplished much in the way of able developments. They have brought water, light and rich harvests; they have built a network of good roads, increased the value of land, and opened many factories. Most of all, they have brought unbounded enthusiasm because they feel that they are pioneers building a nation. They have re-created a new Palestine that is distinctly Jewish. They have their own university, hundreds of elementary schools; they have given new impetus to the Jewish language; they keep Jewish holidays, give Jewish plays, issue their own papers and publish their own books. It is a most remarkable transformation.

New Spirit in Araby

On the other side of the ledger, the Arabs, too, are subject to a new spirit. You find it in the Arabian inhabitant of Egypt, Syria, Arabia and Iraq. Young Arabians, especially, return from foreign centers of learning in Europe and America and demand reforms: the right of self-government, control of their own affairs, and most of all the exclusion of the Jews. These youth leaders have formed radical societies with the avowed purpose of driving out the Jews. They claim that Great Britain has taken their land and is in turn handing it over to the Jews for exploitation. The Arabians have not forgotten the treatment they received from Britain who double-crossed Lawrence of Arabia after they had been promised freedom by him in breaking the back of Turkey during the World war.

The young Jewish pioneer desires in Palestine the same power, political authority and security that has been attained in Australia, South Africa and Canada. They aim to have one million Jews in Palestine within the decade. The Arabs yield not one iota, maintaining that they should be given the independence they were promised and asserting that they will fight the Jews to the last ditch.

It remains a struggle between two national cultures, intensified by almost fanatical religious zeal and racial hatreds which have resulted in some 50 deaths since April 15, 27 of which were Arabs. Scores have been injured, property destroyed, communications cut and transportation facilities imperiled.

Palestine is thus one more spot where kindling material is awaiting the light of a match to fan the fires of war.

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Norway

Oslo, Norway—For the third consecutive time in nearly half a century, the upper house of parliament recently voted down a bill whereby women would be permitted to become preachers and hold government positions. This measure returns to the lower house and if passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses in joint session, it will become a law.

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Roumania

Bucharest, Roumania—Nation wide rumblings were heard throughout the little nation when some half million farmers of the Roumanian Peasant party remonstrated against the "petticoat reign" of Mme. Magda Lupescu in government affairs. They also protested against the spread of Nazi organizations and demanded official prosecution. The disapproval was manifested in many huge demonstrations throughout the country.

These were led by Ion Mihalache, who has been a dominant figure in Roumanian politics ever since the formation of the Peasant party following the war, having served as minister of agriculture and minister of the interior. In the capital, 100,000 members of the party paraded for five hours in orderly fashion, and Mihalache in a fiery speech demanded the immediate resignation of the present government of Premier George Tatarescu, whom he charged is under the power of the Nazis. Mihalache renewed his professions of loyalty to King Carol, but maintained that the king's "adviser," Mme. Lupescu, should be banished.

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Egypt

Cairo, Egypt—Customs officials of the Port of Cairo recently confiscated Emperor Haile Selassie's gold crown and jeweled sword when a shipping agent tried to pass them through the Suez canal without declaring them according to regulations. The Ethiopian crown, set with precious stones of considerable value, and the famous sword of the Lion of Judah, were discovered in a valise.

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Canada

Ottawa, Ontario—A report of a special investigating committee of the House of Commons proposes the abolition of the radio commission of Canada—under the chairmanship of Hector Charlesworth, a former Toronto newspaperman, with Col. W. A. Steel and Col. C. A. Chauveau as his associates—to be succeeded by an honorary board of nine governors to operate a Canadian Broadcasting Co., along lines of the B.B.C. The proposal delegates the licensing authority for all classes of radio stations to the minister of marine and fisheries and reiterates the principle of complete nationalization of radio broadcasting throughout Canada.

G. O. P. Wants Platform and a Vice President

Outlook Is for Orthodox Treatment of Money Issue; Will Assail Faults of New Deal

(Continued from Page 3)

to alter the Constitution and usurp the power of the Supreme Court.

"These charges are so serious that no effort must be spared to defeat those office-holders against whom they are advanced. If a coalition ticket and a coalition cabinet are more certain to bring about this defeat, the delegates to the Republican convention must be exhorted to fight for the nomination of the strongest Republican for the presidency and the strongest Jeffersonian Democrat for the vice presidency.

"The coming election is not to be a victory merely for Republicans; it is to be a victory for all Americans and the unimportant party loyalties of Democrats and Republicans alike must be forgotten to achieve that result."

This hope of a "strong Jeffersonian Democrat" for vice president went the way of the Dodo when William Allen White, close friend of the Kansas Coolidge, said that it "would not do."

Look for Typical Platform

Everything being written at this juncture will be outdated by press time, but it is a safe prediction that the Republican platform intends to do the traditional thing by criticism of the New Deal and all its works—government spending, government relief attempts, the NRA and AAA, while making quite orthodox vote-catching bids with pronouncement for old age pensions, agricultural benefits and a balanced budget. As if one could ever balance a budget with the money manufacturing machinery of the nation in the hands of privately interested parties!

As this is written there appear to be two outstanding uncertainties in the hotel corridors. What Hoover will say and what Borah will do. In another column of this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Mr. Hoover gives a private first run preview of his blast at the eastern banking interests. As to Borah he probably will continue to be the independent and challenging senator from Idaho.

While voicing their concern over Borah, the politicians, of course, mean: "Where will Borah's votes go?" The senator's vigorous primary campaigns rolled him up a considerable showing in the popular vote. Illinois gave him a reputed 419,000, Nebraska 70,000, Wisconsin 187,334, South Dakota 41,729, Oregon 62,499, Pennsylvania nearly 500,000, and West Virginia, Ohio and New Jersey something like 100,000 apiece.

This is a sizeable independent vote which the G. O. P. would like to be as sure of as they are of Borah.

Bridgeport Life

"If Mr. Farley is so absolutely positive that Franklin will be elected by a bigger majority than last time, why does he not sit down and save his breath? He may prove a bad salesman by talking himself out of a good order."

Herbert Hoover Blasts Federal Reserve Bank

A ground-rocking blast at the Federal Reserve Bank, with its private money manufacturing set-up, was to be delivered on the floor of the Cleveland convention by Herbert Clark Hoover of Palo Alto, California, former president of the United States.

Mr. Hoover attributes his defeat as president to the Federal Reserve bankers.

His address to the Republican convention will acknowledge that the depression cannot be defeated, prosperity restored or democracy saved until the power to issue money and regulate its value is withdrawn from private hands.

The Republicans of the west, Mr. Hoover asserts, recognize that the Republicans of the east, dominated as they are by the bankers and the Federal Reserve, must be eliminated from the counsels of the convention.

This edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE went to press as the Republicans were gathering at Cleveland for their convention, but Mr. Hoover was to say in public, what he already has assured this newspaper, that the private money manufacture by Federal Reserve bankers must go.

Check and Zioncheck!

"If Representative Marion Zioncheck should ever give up his career in Congress, there is a job waiting for him as Chief Don't Demonstrator in the current campaign against automobile accidents. Mr. Zioncheck knows more of the don'ts of the road, and puts more of them into practice, than anybody else we can think of."

A Democratic Co. Committee Turns Traitor

Milwaukee, Wis. — (Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE) — The Milwaukee Democratic county committee has nominated Carl Becker of Milwaukee for Congress, repudiating Thomas O'Malley, incumbent.

Thomas O'Malley, an intelligent, progressive and dynamic young Congressman, has been stilettoed by the big wigs in his party, obviously on orders from those who resent his record.

Congressman O'Malley has an estimable record for social justice legislation. He voted for the Soldiers' Bonus and overriding the president's veto on that legislation; he has been a stalwart in support of the Frazier-Lemke farm bill; he has been consistently against the administration policy of destructionism, against Tugwellism, and against the gag rule of O'Connorism, as well as Green and his great betrayal.

Because of his record, contrary to the tenets of Communism and the international bankers, the Democratic county committee in Milwaukee has turned Brutus and stabbed O'Malley in the back.

The National Union for Social Justice will endorse Thomas O'Malley, and Father Coughlin will approve that endorsation. The National Union will not permit racial or religious bigotry to swing the support of lovers of social justice away from a man with such an outstanding record of service in public office.

National Union Pledges Loyalty

Will Support Congressmen Who Voted for the Frazier-Lemke Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

of gratitude and loyalty for the National Union that, while I always strive to avoid the use of authority delegated to me, I cannot, and the central office will not, approve any incumbent Congressman other than those listed—those who voted for the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Judged by Their Deeds

Our motto must be: "By their deeds ye shall know them!"

In my opinion, every man who supported the bill challenged the National Union to endorse him with its entire strength. The only ones among them whom we cannot afford to support are those who, indiscreetly, make it impossible for us to do so. These few can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. The fault is theirs, not ours.

Among the 149 incumbents who have won our support there may be unrevealed opportunists and traitors. There probably is not more than one in twelve. Christ found only one betrayer among His chosen twelve. The few there are, if any, can be defeated in another election.

But we cannot and must not run the risk of defeating even one sincere and honest legislator, and thus earn the title of ingrate by essaying the impossible task of ferreting out the opportunists.

We must rally to the support of those named. If we can elect or help to elect all of them, it will be a great victory for representative government.

Let us judge these men by their deeds. Let us return loyalty for loyalty.

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 3

More jobs necessarily mean more production—more production demands more purchasing power. Where is that all-important, that absolutely indispensable new purchasing power going to come from?

Well, it can't possibly come from the laboring people. Their purchasing power is *wages* and wages *only*. The total of wages will not increase until those new jobs of Mr. Ickes are created.

Those new jobs could be created by the New Deal—could have been created three years ago.

There were two certain ways of doing it:

1. Seeing that small and independent industries got credit with which to meet initial payrolls and buy new raw materials.
2. Increasing farm purchasing power—and thus restoring the country's basic market for industrial products.

Anyone with the haziest idea of the working of the laws of economics, knows that the New Deal policies on *credit to independent industries* and *raising the farmer's income* have been, and still are, a living contradiction to this Ickean, opportunist, campaign-begotten flub-dub about co-operation between industry and government.

The New Deal found ways and means of bailing out busted banks, busted railroads, everything that went bust, except the thousands of independent industries which hired half of the employed people before the depression, and which were the backbone of our national welfare.

What the New Deal has done to help the farmer is notorious—destruction of crops and cattle, limitation of production, a cold shoulder to the millions of farmers crushed under absolutely unpayable mortgage obligations.

That is a prime contradiction and one of the main reasons we still have more than 10 million unemployed and one out of every seven of our people, still on the dole—that is one of the main reasons why, under the New Deal, the only line along which we, as a nation, made any notable progress was along the line of *getting deeper into debt.*

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Contradictions of all kinds blossom in the New Deal orchard; but the rarest, choicest bloom of them all is the New Deal financing racket.

Secretary Morgenthau's recent jubilation, at the tremendous over-subscription of the Treasury's offering of more than 2-billion of government obligations, puts it on display again.

Considering the program the nation has undertaken, there is no question that this money is needed—from some source.

But to look upon the incident of the over-subscription of the June 15th financing with jubilation is a contradiction which has all the ear-marks of a deliberate attempt at national deception.

There is no room for jubilation when you consider that our public debt now stands at $32-billion, 600-million. Our present condition and our best debt paying record, demonstrate beyond contradiction that that debt never can be paid.

In other words, refinancing operation and new borrowing is just fending off the inevitable chaos of uncontrollable inflation. Perhaps Mr. Morgenthau's jubilation is tinged with hysteria.

Furthermore, the market for government bonds and notes is being supported by the banks, which do not *dare* to let the demand slough off. They are too deeply involved, with more than 50 per cent of all their assets in government promises to pay. Nothing there to be jubilant about.

Furthermore, private investors are going to government bonds because they are tax-exempt, thus having more and more of the public debt to be paid off by the dwindling ranks of the employed workers and the threadbare farmers.

Farm Relief Appropriation Is Sustained

Senate Effort To Strike Out Rural Rehabilitation From Bill Defeated By Scant Ten Votes

By the Farm Editor

Washington, D. C.—By a scant margin of ten votes, a courageous group of United States Senators last week blocked a ruse to deprive 700,000 destitute farmers of a share in a vital relief appropriation.

The legislation voted down was in the form of an amendment to H.R. 12,624, a bill to supply certain deficiencies for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937. The amendment had been tacked on to the bill by the Senate committee on appropriations after it came from the House of Representatives, and consisted of striking out any provision for "rural rehabilitation" and inserting in its place the word "loans."

The effect of this deadly amendment approved by the Senate committee would be to do away with resettlement work, usually described as rural rehabilitation. The government would, however, continue its agricultural aid respecting secured loans.

The amendment was turned down by a vote of 28 to 38, and rural rehabilitation to the extent of $122 each for distressed land tillers was thereby saved.

Farmers Excluded

As passed by the House, the original bill carried an appropriation of $85-million for loans, and $1,339,500,000 for useful work projects. When the Senate committee went to work on the measure they decided not to include the farmers in the billion for works. Farmers, under the language of the bill, were limited by committee members to the $85-million loan allotment.

Led by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, public-spirited senators hurled a torrent of protest at the amendment as it was reported to the floor.

The North Dakota legislator pictured to his colleagues a relief bill with $85-million for a quarter of the people of the United States who live and work on farms, and a billion, three hundred million dollars to three-quarters of the people who live and work in the cities.

The difference between the money allotted for farm loans and the money appropriated for rural rehabilitation was cited by Senator Frazier, who declared that in the former case the borrower must supply security while the rehabilitation fund is for those who are so impoverished as to have no security.

House Bill Changed

The destitute and low-income families—found notably in farm areas—throughout the country numbered more than 150,000 in the two fiscal years covered by the bill. These families were to be cared for by grants rather than loans because they had no security to offer the government for relief help.

In the House bill provision was made for the continuance of this aid. The Senate committee then struck out the words "rural rehabilitation," which limited the federal use of funds granted the American farmer to secured loans while their unfortunate brothers on the relief rolls of the city were provided with the unsecured loan or the relief granted.

One of the uses to which the government rehabilitation funds had been placed was scaling down the debts of 30,000 farmers in excess of $25-million, or an average of 27½ per cent of the farmers' original indebtedness. The total farm debt of the United States is in excess of $12-billion. Such a debt readjustment of 27½ per cent would mean that the total farm debt would be decreased over $3-billion.

Such a debt readjustment would be greater by far than an equivalent $3-billion in farm income for a year. The debt readjustment usually carries with it a readjustment not only of the face of the debt but of the interest. The debt is more secured because it is a small debt and the security therefore proportionally greater.

Tugwell Criticism

The work of the Resettlement Administration in scaling down debt, of course, is inconsequential affecting, as it did, less than one per cent of the total farm debt of the country, but the principle involved must be recognized at a claimed cost of less than 2 per cent for administrative overhead. In one year the indebtedness was reduced by the readjusting and scaling down process loan through creditor agreements $25-million.

Senator Frazier's defense of the resettlement program comes at a time when almost universal criticism arises—criticism of Tugwell, his philosophy, his administrative inefficiencies, his frightful costs in personnel, and his silly and extravagant economic planning along the most approved lines of communistic programs. The statement of Senator Frazier on the floor of the Senate, that there are 700,000 farm families so utterly destitute as to have no security to offer, and whose only hope consists of continuation of government aid through such a resettlement plan as we have is worthy of the deep consideration by every student of agriculture.

The insufficiencies of congressional aid are best realized in the figures the Senator presented as he analyzed the bill calling for an expenditure of $85,500,000 for agriculture and $1,339,000,000 for urban relief. The 700,000 farm families to be cared for during the next year were to be allocated $85,500,000. This is *$122 per farm family*, and it must be borne in mind that that farm family is destitute.

In the same debate Senator Steiwer, of Oregon, incorporated into the Record a summary of emergency relief funds expended by families and by States showing that the average under the *Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was $869.57 per case.*

Discrepancies in Relief

This page of SOCIAL JUSTICE is devoted to agriculture and every farmer in America has the right to know that those unfortunate families on the agricultural relief rolls taken care of by grants or loans under the Tugwellian resettlement proposal received on the average $122 per family, while the typical urban relief recipient has expended upon him an average of $859 per family, or case, which is almost precisely seven times the relief expenditure in the city to that in the agricultural district.

This June as in the immediately preceding years, there is thrown before the Senate of the United States the true picture of agricultural conditions in the country. Senator Frazier reports conditions worse in North Dakota. The southwestern part of his state is in the drouth territory, the dust storms are again occurring, the grasshoppers are beginning to hatch, a thousand farm families in one county must be taken care of, the taxes are not paid, the county itself is broke, and such conditions prevail wherever the drouth area stretches.

Because of poor crops and low prices the farmers in the drouth areas have been unable to meet their payments on mortgage indebtedness. The Resettlement Administration, in 30,000 cases, has made adjustments with the creditors and sealed down this debt. In other cases, approximating 120,000, where conditions have been so poor that there was no chance for the farmer to proceed profitably they have been moved to other locations and have been financed. The extent of this financing usually is covered by a team of horses, a cow or two, some farm machinery or implements and enough to cover a seed loan; land has been purchased, the submarginal lands have likewise been purchased by the government.

Work Would End

On June 30, 1936, all this work was to be ended if the Senate committee amendment prevailed, and appropriations were cancelled for rural rehabilitation.

On May 28, 1936, the lovers of the Constitution, headed by Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, raised the old, old question: By what warrant can the government of the United States buy one foot of ground for other than strictly government purposes? By what warrant can the government acquire a foot of land in any state of the Union without the specific sanction of the state itself? Senator Norris, of Nebraska, answered that the government was not condemning any land or taking title to any land. It was merely a voluntary sale on the part of the individual to the government with no one able to complain of the government's action.

Senator Tydings, of Maryland, thought that it was easy for any taxpayer in any county where land was acquired to enjoin the federal government from its illegal acquisition of the land.

Senator Minton, of Indiana, drew the deadly parallel between the constitutionality of the federal government buying preferred stock to save a lot of banks going to ruin, to buy stock or to take the bonds of, or to lend money to business interests about to collapse and the unconstitutionality of helping a farmer save a farm or get a farm in order that he may make a living out of it.

Farm Conditions Cited

In response to this, Senator Frazier distinguished the general welfare of the farmer from the general welfare of the banker. Seemingly under the Constitution there are different legal restrictions of the acquisition of property by the government of the United States. It can acquire the bonds of defunct railroads and loan against them; it can buy stock to the amount of practically one-third of the capital stock of all the banks of America. These can be national banks or state banks, federal banks or non-member banks; they can be private banks or industrial and Morris plan savings banks, *but when it comes to buying a farm for a distressed farmer, afflicted and ruined by dust storm and drouth, unable under the vagaries of nature to make a living, then Carter Glass can point to the utter unconstitutionality of an act of Congress directing the federal government to buy an acre of land for non-governmental purposes or to acquire property within the boundaries of a state without the consent of the state.*

On the vote to sustain the committee amendment, striking out Rural Rehabilitation the yeas were 28 and the nays 38, which meant that the amendment of the Senate committee on appropriations was defeated. Rural rehabilitation to the extent of 700,000 destitute farmers at $122 each was saved.

The Line-Up

The Senators voting to deny 700,000 farm families even this help were:

Adams—Colorado
Austin—Vermont
Bachman—Tennessee
Barbour—New Jersey
Bulkley—Ohio
Burke—Nebraska
Byrd—Virginia
Byrnes—South Carolina
Carey—Wyoming
Copeland—New York
Couzens—Michigan
Gerry—Rhode Island
Gibson—Vermont
Glass—Virginia
Hale—Maine
Hastings—Delaware
Hayden—Arizona
Johnson—California
Keyes—New Hampshire
McKellar—Tennessee
Metcalf—Rhode Island
O'Mahoney—Wyoming
Pittman—Nevada
Radcliffe—Maryland
Steiwer—Oregon
Tydings—Maryland
Vandenberg—Michigan
Walsh—Massachusetts

Many were absent and many had pairs but it was announced that if Mr. Davis of Pennsylvania and Mr. Guffey of Pennsylvania, were present and voting they would also vote to deny the farm families this help.

The nay notes, numbering 38, are also very important. It is these 38 Senators who carried the day for 700,000 distressed farmers: They are as follows:

Ashurst—Arizona
Bailey—North Carolina
Barkley—Kentucky
Benson—Minnesota
Black—Alabama
Bone—Washington
Borah—Idaho
Bulow—South Dakota
Capper—Kansas
Caraway—Arkansas
Clark—Missouri
Connally—Texas
Fletcher—Florida
Frazier—North Dakota
Hatch—New Mexico
Holt—West Virginia
LaFollette—Wisconsin
Lonergan—Connecticut
McGill—Kansas
Maloney—Connecticut
Minton—Indiana
Murphy—Iowa
Murray—Montana
Neely—West Virginia
Norris—Nebraska
Overton—Louisiana
Pope—Idaho
Reynolds—North Carolina
Robinson—Arkansas
Russell—Georgia
Schwellenbach—Washington
Sheppard—Texas
Shipstead—Minnesota
Thomas—Utah
Tomas—Oklahoma
Truman—Missouri
Wagner—New York
Wheeler—Montana

It was announced that if Mr. Nye, of North Dakota, were present and voting he would vote nay.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Attend Unit Meetings

To the Editor: It has been estimated that Father Coughlin's radio audience approximates 50 million listeners. If each of these listeners would contribute 1 cent, or if the approximately 10 million signed members would contribute 5 cents each, the National Union for Social Justice would not be in the red.

Some members have enthusiastically subscribed and signed the pledge card to support the sixteen principles. They have sworn to carry through to the end, but they do not attend the meetings of the local units. These are, in my opinion, dead wood, or as good as no members at all. What's the matter with them?

Officers of local units work hard all day to earn their living and at night work voluntarily for this great cause with no pay or salary. Our lagging members sit down and take it easy, while the officers must trudge wearily to their homes after them. If the officers could have the cooperation of the membership to the extent of having a full house at each of the meetings, they would be more than compensated.

The time is near when all members will have to be couched and it will be the duty of the officers to see that each member is properly registered to vote at the coming elections. Will these lagging members again expect the officers of their local units to run after them to their homes, or will they carry this great cause through to the end, as they have promised and pledged?

Please attend the meeting of your local unit and SUPPORT it. Wake up and get busy.

Victor M. Stadler.

Detroit, Michigan.

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Appreciative Veterans

To the Editor: As a veteran, and one who is greatly interested in keeping Father Coughlin on the radio for many years to come, I would like to make this suggestion to all veterans, whether or not they are members of the National Union for Social Justice.

Father Coughlin has been our greatest champion in the long fight to obtain payment on our adjusted service certificates and for his noble work deserves the whole-hearted support of every ex-service man.

When we collect our long overdue bonus, let's each one of us contribute at least one dollar towards wiping out the deficit on the last series of Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts, thereby assuring continuance of his wonderful discourses during the coming season.

Chicago, Ill. Mark R. Murnane.

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Youth Talks Justice

To the Editor: Today I was talking to a Christian Brother, who teaches in the New York Catholic Cathedral High School, about the publication SOCIAL JUSTICE. I give him my copy each week. He told me that every fourth boy in his class brings to school each week a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE and gives it to the less fortunate to read, then they discuss its contents.

Ten years ago, he informed me, things were wholly different—in those days his pupils had plenty of money in their pants pockets and their talk was about movies, baseball, football, athletic games—anything on which to squander money. Not so in 1936. With no money to itch their palms, their minds have turned to worthwhile topics—economics, politics, unemployment, the future of America—themselves included. Poverty hath its blessings, for the young on whom we must rely.

I feel you will welcome this bit of news, but please don't take time out to answer.

With congratulations on the Union's success in Ohio—for which due credit has been given you by the New York Times and the Post of May 14th—and with promise of prayers for your continued health, I am

New York, N. Y. John J. A. Murphy,
Chaplain Tombs Prison.

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Distribute the Paper

To the Editor: Congratulations on your issue of May 22nd, announcing the wonderful record made by National Union-endorsed candidates in the Ohio primary, May 12th, and on the William Green editorial. This issue should have gone to 10,000,000 readers, instead of to only 800,000 readers. All members of the National Union units should work constantly to increase the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE and this will make easy the task of organizing new units in every voting precinct.

This paper should be sold door to door, at social functions, at the entrances to all churches, high schools and large office buildings, at industrial plants, union labor meetings, the entrances to movie theaters and on the busy streets Saturday nights.

A non-member who reads this paper regularly is better than ten members who do not read SOCIAL JUSTICE. You can count upon the intelligent co-operation of practically every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Let us, therefore, put forth every possible effort to increase its circulation until we have 10 million subscribers. If this goal is reached, the future welfare of our people and the success of our form of government will be secure.

Latrobe, Pa. Victor G. Fullman.

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Tugwell's Promises

To the Editor: Last fall Dr. Rex Tugwell promised Resettlement loans to deserving farmers in distress whose property was under foreclosure within three weeks. Thousands of farmers who were eligible applied for a loan—not to pay off existing debts, but to buy fertilizer, equipment or whatever they needed to produce crops. These farmers waited three weeks, then three months, when they visited the offices of the Resettlement Administration to "complete the details of their loans."

Five, six, seven months passed by and the applicants, who, relying on the promises of Dr. Tugwell and his representatives, had spent their last cash, were now in urgent need of assistance. Again they called upon the Resettlement office in their county, asking: "Are we not deserving farmers in distress, whose properties are under foreclosure? Why, then, do you not help us?"

The Resettlement Administration, after wearing its victims out, then said kindly: "Look here, my friends, our agreement-of-non-disturbance blanks specify if your mortgagees and other creditors promise not to disturb you for several years, waiving all their rights as preferred creditors by signing an agreement, THEN we may grant you a loan!"

Applicants for loans read these agreement-blanks and turned pale. How could they expect their creditors to step out of a soft bed to make room for Mrs. Resettlement? The ones who nevertheless tried, usually got a cold shoulder from their creditors.

"Awfully sorry for the inconvenience you have experienced," then said Dr. Tugwell's men.

P. Dewares.

Pala, San Diego County, Calif.

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Green Is Not Labor

To the Editor: I read in last week's paper an article about unions which stated that workmen should join a union, but should be sure of the men who were at the head of it. How are we going to find out whether the ones at the head of it are all right or not?

I belong to the American Federation of Labor, but it looks as if President Green, who is at the head of it, is working against us when he comes out and helps defeat the Frazier-Lemke bill, for which Father Coughlin has been working so hard.

I think Father Coughlin is really trying to help the working people and I don't understand why the American Federation of Labor is not on his side and helping him out, if they really are for us. If they are not trying to help us, I surely don't want to pay them $2 a month to work against us.

Dayton, Ohio. C. L. Allen.

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Praise for Money Book!

To the Editor: It is hardly necessary for me to add my praise to that already accorded the factual and illuminating book "Money: Questions and Answers," by Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. However, I do feel that it would not be amiss to offer a word of commendation in recognition of the labor and research which attended the compilation of this comprehensive volume.

With this thought in mind, it is earnestly to be hoped that a substantial number of red-blooded, discriminating citizens throughout the country will manifest due appreciation in the matter by digesting the contents of the work, and thereby awaken to the perversive parroting of those who attempt to uphold a repugnant and unconstitutional money system.

For the benefit of those who may be confused through some form of bias, or of those who may question the soundness of Father Coughlin's principles, I would recommend "Money Creators," by Gertrude M. Coogan. I do not believe that any fair-minded person can read this book without having his spirit aroused to a point of bitter resentment against a method that violates every precept of national and human welfare.

Chicago, Ill. J. H. Ingoldsby.

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70 Rallies 20 Millions

To the Editor: Pertinent to the question "What will devaluation mean to the Forgotten Man?", my answer is in the name of Social Justice and a Sixteen Principle Party.

I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life on the assumption that it was the Poor Man's party. With millions of other voters, I thought the Federal Reserve Bank was a federal institution and, like the post office, established to serve and protect the American people.

The awakening came when, in 1933, President Roosevelt closed the banks for ten days when their S O S was on his doorstep. Instead of then (which was his opportunity) keeping control by a proper reformation, he took a middle-of-the-road policy and proved himself to be one of them (the bankers) by his course in feeding them more bonds and tax money.

The National Union for Social Justice is the only salvation of *the man in the dark*, of whom I, 70 years old, was one until now. May we gather 20 million strong, for the battle, in support of our leader, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and make the American Constitution effective for the people on the money issue.

Norwalk, Conn. —H. A.

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Hope in National Union

To the Editor: It is high time the masses were binding themselves in an organization such as the National Union for Social Justice. The last few years of misery and want in the midst of plenty have brought to light many facts heretofore unknown and overlooked by the average toilers. Today their eyes are open and they are ready to assert themselves.

Henceforth our candidates—presidential and otherwise—must be the candidates of the people and not of the politician. For more than a century our candidates have been compromises effected by warring political factions. In many cases money has been freely used to purchase editorial influence—money contributed by men who were not in politics for their health but expected that it would enable them to fatten—directly or indirectly—at the expense of the public.

Quite naturally the National Union for Social Justice has already caused a tremendous howl to go up from every man with an axe to grind. There is consternation among many of the big companies—there is weeping and wailing in Wall Street—the operators of the big trusts are in agony. Why? Because they all know that Father Coughlin, as head of the National Union for Social Justice, is exceptionally able and incorruptibly honest.

"He is a radical," they cry. It is well to remember that those great men who established this government, despite the protest of the "conservative" Tories, were even more radical and revolutionary than the enemies of Father Coughlin would have him be.

The achievement and result so far of this mighty National Union is a platform of principles containing no slippery elm planks. Each declaration is clean-cut and cannot be interpreted one way in the East and another in the West—one way by the people and another by the president. There is not an ambiguous phrase from preamble to conclusion—not the faintest suggestion of deception or double dealing.

The National Union for Social Justice attempts to decide an irrepressible conflict without shedding a drop of blood, or the disturbance of any man's title to wealth which he has honestly earned. It aims to send to Congress men worthy to promote the welfare of the whole people and thereby fight to end the scourge of depression.

Pittsburgh, Penna.

—William A. Goodwin.

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Time to Grasp Lifeline

To the Editor: Ever since 1929 everyone has known something was financially wrong but could not understand the cause of it all until Father Coughlin came to the rescue and courageously denounced the international banking system.

It is like the great black spider and his web, which is slowly and slyly consuming the small banker, along with the trusting public. The very fact that the depression started the year after the great Wall Street crash marks the source from which our bankruptcy has come.

Would that every individual might understand the doctrines preached by Father Coughlin and grasp the lifeline while there is still time. Else he must cry: "Oh, America, America, how often have I warned you of the exploiters, the money changers, and you would not heed my words!"

Piper City, Illinois —H. L. M.

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Bond Slaves of Bankers

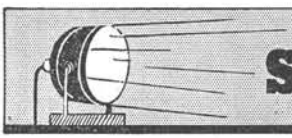
To the Editor: Today we received the first copy of your weekly Social Justice, and on the first page we read: "Bond Issue Over-Subscribed as Government Borrows Billions." Every thoughtful person knows that the slavery of bondage is the most vile and evil slavery. There is no hope for the bond slave.

Article XIII, Sec. I, of the Constitution says: "Neither slavery or involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Sec. II says: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Evidently every interest-bearing bond issued by the United States government is void, because interest-bearing bonds create a slavery from which neither the citizens or their unborn children can escape. Interest-bearing bonds force the children to be born bond-slaves. Once let the people realize the vileness of bond slavery and it will soon disappear.

Because your paper does not suffer from the economic worry most papers have, it should be easy to make it a real success. All letters published on the "People's Page" I believe should be signed with the writer's name and address. Anonymous things always create suspicion.

Topeka, Kansas. —Charles Chester.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

International Bankers Propose

Executives of Banker-Controlled Industries Convene to Discuss Greater Monopolistic Plans

ON June 2nd the press of all large cities carried news that foretells permanent slavery for the working people of America. On board the new British liner, Queen Mary, a masterpiece in the science of construction and indicative of what can be produced when existing knowledge is applied, the Earl of Dudley, head of the British Iron & Steel Federation, invited leaders of the American steel industry to enter a combine for the complete monopolistic control of all phases of the iron and steel business.

Lord Dudley laid his proposal before Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and members of their executive staffs, at a dinner given by him aboard the new ship.

Lord Dudley and Sir Andrew Duncan, chairman of the executive committee of the British Iron & Steel Federation, outlined the proposal. Mr. Myron C. Taylor also announced that the directors of the United States Steel Corporation would entertain the British visitors later in the week. This statement coincided with an announcement by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who was unable to attend the dinner but stated that he expected to see the Earl of Dudley in New York this week.

To many this announcement may seem of little consequence in the lives of the working classes of America. To the informed it indicates the tightening of an international network intended to control everything which affects the life, physical and moral, of individuals the world over.

Those who realize what even national monopolies have accomplished to enslave producers, gasp at the horrors of an international monopoly that can, and will, level all American producers down to the lowest wages paid in the most backward nations.

Refusing to demand rectification of our money system, which would result in *unlimited domestic demand* for much needed steel products and consequent work and prosperity for all, these magnates are interested only in international controls intended to place modern facilities forever beyond the reach of the masses.

World Price Fixing

An international steel cartel will mean arbitrary fixed high prices on all steel manufactured products. These prices will be rigidly maintained and all rightful competition eliminated. Witness the results of fixed prices on steel products in America alone due to large corporations and their trade association monopolistic control. During the agricultural depression, from 1920 down to date, most steel manufactured goods, including machinery and tools, used by farmers, have been maintained at fixed controlled prices which have been constantly increasing. This was done while farm commodity prices were decreasing and were being deliberately forced and kept below the cost of production.

This proposal is a part of a gigantic effort to bring all business under one huge control, to be dominated by the Bank for International Settlements and its parent in London known as the Bank "of England," and in America as the mismamed "Federal" Reserve Banks.

The informed know that the Bank for International Settlements is a part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. Though the American people have repeatedly repudiated the League of Nations and the World Court, men who feign American patriotism plan to enter into trade and financial agreements which will destroy the identity of the American nation and make us but a branch office of a world dictatorship completely controlled and dominated by International Bankers.

Bank for International Settlements

The Bank of England is a private corporation, the owners of which have never been willing to reveal their identity, and the directors and managers of which have always been closely identified with international finance. The Bank "of England" and the Federal Reserve Banks are identical in their purposes.

Both defy constitutional government, and their controllers have become a super-government, *invisible* to the many but nevertheless bold in their domination of the elected legislators. Their illicit power exercised in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and illicit enormous revenues, have rendered our present representative government totally ineffective. Today, our legislators only pretend to represent the people. They either ignorantly or traitorously enact laws destructive of every principle embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and *refuse* to enact laws which will remove the cause of the economic breakdown and social wreckage under which honest citizens are struggling.

The most important particeps criminis of the Bank for International Settlements is the Bank "of England." Next are the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. Towering above the League of Nations, this all-important comparatively small but all powerful control counting house called the Bank for International Settlements, has its seat in Basel, Switzerland.

London Economist's Warning

The following statement, made by an honest London economist who dared not use his own name, appeared in The Referee (London) under date of April 13, 1930. This far-sighted observer, under a pseudonym, stated:

"One is amazed at the equanimity with which Sir Charles Addis describes the difficulty of enabling the Bank for International Settlements to avoid interference with the sovereign rights of the people of so many countries. Surely that possibility alone ought to be adequate condemnation of the bank. The opening for chicanery, brute force, bribery, corruption and war in the supposed solution of the war problem, is unprecedented in the history of the world. . . .

"The bank is to pay no taxes and its assets and deposits are to be immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in peace or war; it is also to be subject to no restrictions or prohibition of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency. . . . The governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Montague Norman) is going to be a director of this foreign bank. This board, with the daily lives of hundreds of millions of people at its mercy, is going to meet at least ten times a year—four times at Basel. . . .

"The bank owes allegiance to no single government. . . . This bank owes no allegiance to any one and can do as it likes. . . . In addition to its extraordinary powers, it has control of the machinery of reparations. . . . Economic control involves political control as well as every other control of any people.

"Truly, the megalomania of finance never went further. Truly, there has never been anything like it in the world before. . . . People of England remember how the strangle hold of the Bank of England on all other banks, on all other financial houses, on every business and upon every home and family, has grown from the comparatively negligible sum of 1 million 200 pound Sterling of similar credit in 1694. . . .

"The unearned interest collected by the Bank for International Settlements will soon cause the impoverishment, debasement, extinction and disintegration of all that the masses care for."

World Monopoly

International Bankers and their puppet and hireling "executives" pose as great American leaders, and pretend to oppose Socialism, Fascism and Communism, while they take steps which are accomplishing Fascism, Socialism and Communism. They are concentrating control and ownership of all wealth in the hands of a privileged few and are destroying the opportunity to all others to honestly acquire private property. This latest move of the steel magnates portends *Planned Economy* with a *vengeance!*

They would co-ordinate the steel business of the world into one gigantic monopoly. Through such a cabal and their instruments the Central Banks, the arch-financial manipulators can gain control of all the means of production and can soon set up industrial combines and monopolies that will permanently enchain the working masses.

". . . It is obvious that national safety lies in the precisely opposite direction, in each nation understanding and controlling completely its own financial mechanism and regaining the powers so unwittingly abdicated and lightly allowed to go by default. Only then is it

MONEY CHANGERS

an International Steel Combine

to be expected that it will be used to the general good and that the riches of science will be used to promote wealth rather than debt." (From "Wealth, Virtual Wealth & Debt" by Frederick Soddy.)

Forced Labor

Since neither agriculture nor industry can function without workers, it is well to bear in mind that the *"planned economy"* and world monopoly will reduce all but the super-financiers and their friends to the level of national workers, as has been done in Russia.

The mentally developed dupes, through the paid agents of Socialism, Fascism, Communism, etc., are today facilitating the execution of a horrible plan, deceptively called a New Deal, but which in reality is part of a world plan for the most despotic enslavement of human beings that the world has ever witnessed.

Under international monopolies the needs of workers will be calculated on a minimum of the essentials for human existence. Each nation will be rationed according to a scheme of distribution of staples and commodities. Prices will soar because of scarcity, and artificially high prices will be maintained to keep the people in a state of subjection.

Just as in Russia, eventually the whole land will become an agricultural and industrial unit, where men and women will be submitted to forced labor at low wages or no wages, and little food. The international financiers will be the rulers. Such heads and their generals will thrive on the fat of the land, as they do in Russia.

In Russia, under Bolshevistic leaders, agriculture has developed by means of great industrial farms upon which men and women toil as slaves on starvation rations. Similar conditions prevail for the miners and workers in factories.

Patterned After U. S. S. R.

In the United States and the British Empire, great effort is being made to accomplish complete "National Planning." Our country has been turned into experimental fields intended to follow closely the pattern of the U. S. S. R. planned economy. Large and profitable concerns are to be merged for more convenient and profitable exploitation.

In flagrant contradiction to the catch word promises of peace and prosperity shouted by the New Dealers, one sees only increasing unemployment, poverty and unrest in all countries, while the dread of another war also planned by the super financiers saddens all right-thinking people.

Glib talk of "social security" is heard. The informed have a depressing realization that individual security is being forever shattered. Empty words and promises strike the ears of startled and shelterless men and women who have been deprived of the inalienable rights of every human creature, that is, work and its just reward which should mean food, shelter, the right to a family, and thrift to insure the future of their children in this land of magnificent potential abundance.

Meanwhile, well-fed both National and International labor organization representatives pretending to protect the interests of laborers discuss labor conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, etc., while, at the same time, the *real rulers* of this nation take apparent deliberate steps to reduce labor to absolute permanent slavery.

Parents can give their children no greater heritage than participation in tireless efforts to remove the cause of present economic conditions. The destiny of honest Americans will be determined by their ability to arouse themselves to intelligent action and place in the Halls of Congress high-minded men whose *honesty, intelligence* and *courage have been proved* by their past records and not by mere future promises.

Only *understanding* the unconstitutional instrument through which privileged internationalists have manipulated and exploited the citizens will arouse honest leaders to remove the means of illicit monopolistic exploitation and control. The understanding must come first, but the determination and action to remove the causes must be immediately effective. Otherwise, the world money power's *"Planned Economy"* will enslave permanently all but the privileged few.

ANOTHER BILLION GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR NOTHING

Secretary Morgenthau Pleased Upon Giving Away Another Billion Taxpayers' Obligations

On June 1st the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, blandly and smilingly stated:

"I am more than pleased at the way the public took the government's flotation of one billion of new bonds and notes."

Mr. Morgenthau did not say that the *public*, which he mentioned, means the privately owned banks who now exercise the unconstitutional privilege of creating money. Who would not subscribe to new issues of government bonds if he had only to make bookkeeping entries to secure the wherewithal with which to pay for the new government bonds?

The new bonds, of which $600-million will bear 2¾ per cent, will mature in 1954. The $400-million in new Treasury Notes bear 1⅜ per cent interest and will mature in five years.

Mr. Morgenthau stated that the new rules introduced by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to guard against "padding" subscriptions had been workable. The new regulations, put in writing to the presidents of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, were practically the *same* as the oral instructions in the past. However, Mr. Morgenthau pleasantly stated:

"Notwithstanding the rules, the financing was a great success."

Ignores Boost in Public Debt

Mr. Morgenthau skimmed over the prospects of the public debt mounting toward 35 billions by the end of June, by pointing to the oversubscription, saying:

"They put *their funds on the barrel head and money talks louder than words.*"

Why not? The bankers manufacture the dollars "they put on the barrel head."

In addition to defraying the cost of the Soldiers Bonus (should rightfully be called back pay), the new borrowing, the largest in peace time history, will finance the New Deal spending orgy until September 15th. The administration is spending nearly $2 for every $1 taken in in revenue.

The "Mystery" Solved!

Now, dear readers, we will quote the testimony of the present Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He lets you all in on where the banks get the money with which they "over-subscribe" government bond issues:

"In purchasing offerings of government bonds, the banking system as a whole *creates new money*, or bank deposits. When the banks buy a billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered—and you have to consider the banking system as a whole, as a unit—the banks credit the deposit account of the Treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their government bond account a billion dollars, or they actually create, by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars." (Hearings on Banking Act of 1935 before the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives—74th Congress—page 399.)

But, Mr. Morgenthau, our reputed ex-tree surgeon-secretary of the treasury stated:

"They put their funds on the barrel head and money talks louder than words."

Does Mr. Morgenthau's *"their money"* mean that "of the people", or that of those who *illicitly* do what *only* the national government *should rightfully* do—*create money?*

While exercising the national prerogative "they" refuse to allow society the use of a sufficient volume of the necessary medium of exchange to establish and maintain equitable price levels, because they seek to confiscate all wealth.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

STAND BY!

THE activities of the members of the National Union will increase tremendously immediately following June 16th or 17th.

Approximately at that time I shall lay down a plan for action which will thrill you and inspire you beyond anything that I have ever said or accomplished in the past.

Already the plan is completed. The statement is prepared. The element of time prevents my mentioning it at this moment.

With the idea of preparing you for the announcement to be made at this later date, permit me to stress a few substantial thoughts to which you must hold fast despite any false rumors or clumsy misinterpretations which will gain front page publicity in most journals during the latter part of this month:

1. The National Union was called into being for the purpose not only of teaching the principles of social justice, but with the determination to put these principles into practice in the United States. Therefore, the members of the National Union are expected to be doers of and not only listeners to the gospel of social justice.

2. As you well know, the members of the National Union, democratically organized in units and in Congressional Districts, have set forth to do! I mean they have entered the political arena to endorse either Democrat or Republican candidates for Congress and to elect them to office because such candidates are pledged to support our principles.

In the case of incumbents already at Washington whose records, proven by the vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill, are favorable to the National Union, these candidates should be endorsed by the Congressional Districts and should be approved by the central office of the National Union. This decision of policy was arrived at on the principle that deeds are more eloquent than words.

In the case where the present Representative in Congress did not vote for the Frazier-Lemke Bill, he is not eligible for endorsation no matter how fine a person he may be morally or intellectually. The fact of the matter is that he is opposed to our basic philosophy relative to money and as such, does not possess the intelligence to represent a Congressional District at Washington. Therefore, in this latter case, the Congressional District Assembly will endorse a new candidate, be he Republican or Democrat, and will strive for his election.

3. It is generally recognized by every American and especially by every member of the National Union that Congress is the law making body of the United States. This is true in theory. Unfortunately, it has not been true in fact, especially during this last administration. Congress became a rubber stamp thing. Its members were more interested in securing patronage than in securing justice for the citizens. The gag rule and the whip of party displeasure were just as hostile to the functioning of Congress in making laws as Siberia and the Cossack whip were hostile to liberty in Russia. The truth of the matter is that the limbs of Congressmen were weighted down with the shackles of partisanship, of bureaucracy, of patronage and of reprisal because Mr. Roosevelt conceived that such a veiled dictatorship is the best form of government for the United States of America.

4. I assume full responsibility for establishing the National Union. Oftentimes I have promised you that as long as I remained your legal president it would be impossible for the National Union to become a political party because immediately I would be forced to sacrifice my standing in the church of which I am a member. Priests may be interested in politics. Priests may be interested in political candidates and in their election or defeat. But priests may not head a political party which has a candidate for president or for Congress. Therefore I concentrated your interest on electing good Democrats and good Republicans who would fight this partisan machine now existing at Washington and warned you many times that I was not interested in the election of presidents, not only because they did not make the law in theory, but because I had lost faith in the promise-breaking president now occupying the White House and in the Republican nominee for president who will come forth from the Cleveland convention this week. Unfortunately, this latter person will be dominated not by the progressive Republicans west of Wall Street, but by the bankers themselves, together with the oil magnates who monopolize our public resources.

5. The National Union was conceived neither as a Catholic nor Protestant nor Jewish nor Democrat nor Republican nor Progressive nor Socialist movement. It was conceived as a real union of farmer and laborer, of merchant and industrialist, of professional man and housewife, independent of party, creed or race, because every one of us has been victimized by the errors which crept into modern capitalism and every one of us is likely to end up in the ditch of communism as long as the moribund parties, the Democrat and the Republican, continue to play the bankers' game, the money manufacturers' game, to the disparagement of the entire nation.

Now, you are wondering what I am driving at by rehearsing these vital points so well known to every member of the National Union. Perchance I have stirred your curiosity by informing you that we are preparing for an activity which will stun the socialistic-minded Democrats and stupefy the stuffed-shirt Republicans of the Grand Canyon of Wall Street.

My plans are well made. Our resources and assets are well counted. Our objective is as clear as the noonday sun. I ask you to have full, complete confidence in me for the next six months at least, as you have had for the past two years.

Perchance the newspapers will misinterpret the first action, which will be publicized about June 16th or 17th. Lend no credence to any misinterpretations because, in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE the full story will be told week by week as you march to victory.

Meanwhile, form your units. Meanwhile, rally to your principles and your leaders. Meanwhile, be as the Minutemen at Lexington, prepared to strike politically for the salvation of democracy and the destruction of bureaucracy.

No matter what eventuates, no matter what headlines may appear in the paper this week or next week or any week, I pledge and promise you that I still remain your leader!

Titles mean nothing. Sometimes they are only embarrassing to him who holds them; sometimes they only obstruct activity.

Despite all titles, I ask you to "stand by" while we wait for the proper moment to restore to Congress its autonomy, its birthright, its democratic soul!

Charles E. Coughlin